



Daily Report

Soviet Union

FBIS-SOV-89-138
Thursday
20 July 1989

Daily Report

Soviet Union

FBIS-SOV-89-138

CONTENTS

20 July 1989

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Palenykh Comments on Arms Treaty Talks [Moscow Radio]	1
Pasko Criticizes U.S. Stance on Sea-Based Missiles [Moscow Radio]	1
General Snetkov Reports on GDR Troop Withdrawal [TASS]	2
Golf-Class Subs To Be Withdrawn From Baltic [Vokulovskiy on Moscow International]	2
Nuclear Tests Resume With Extra Precautions [PRAVDA 10 Jul]	2
News Conference Held at Test Site [Moscow TV]	4
Black Sea Test Removes 'Main Obstacle' to Accord [TASS]	5
Velikhov Comments on Experiment, SDI [Moscow International]	5
Optimism Voiced on CFE Talks Despite Differences [PRAVDA 14 Jul]	6
U.S., USSR Positions on Geneva Talks Viewed [ZA RUBEZHOM No 27]	6

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Bloc Deputy Foreign Ministers Issue Communique [TASS]	10
PRAVDA Praises Socialist States for Peace Efforts [18 Jul]	10

WORLDWIDE ISSUES

Foreign Ministry's Gerasimov Briefs Press 19 Jul	12
Says Chemical Weapons Talks Satisfactory [TASS]	12
Urges Normalization of USSR-U.S. Trade [TASS]	12
Discusses UK Visits; UNESCO, Afghanistan [TASS]	12
Comments on Sharon's 'Arafat Remark' [TASS]	13
Mitterrand Remarks, G-7 Summit Documents Noted [IZVESTIYA 18 Jul]	13
Summit's Impact on Global Ties Assessed [PRAVDA 18 Jul]	14
Gorbachev Meets With UNESCO Director [TASS]	16
Shevardnadze, UNESCO's Mayor Sign Agreement [TASS]	17
Ryzhkov Greets World Council of Churches [IZVESTIYA 18 Jul]	17

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

United States & Canada

Bush's Speech in Netherlands Highlighted [Babenko on TASS]	18
Bush, Gorbachev Cited on East-West Ties [Zhukov in PRAVDA 17 Jul]	18
White House Opposes Helms's Line on PLO Dialogue [TASS]	19
President Bush Statement on Nicaragua Reported [TASS]	20
U.S., ROK Defense Ministers Meet in Washington [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 18 Jul]	20
Matlock, Shevardnadze Discuss Cambodia Conference [TASS]	21
Successful Maiden Flight of Stealth Bomber Noted [PRAVDA 18 Jul]	21
USSR Delegation Goes to U.S. for POW Information [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 16 Jul]	21
U.S. Communist Party Holds Conference on Ideology [PRAVDA 17 Jul]	22

China

Jiang Zemin Addresses Communist Youth League [PRAVDA 18 Jul]	22
Tian Jiyun Comments on USSR-PRC Cooperation [TASS]	22
Deputy Premier Jiyun Leaves for Moscow [TASS]	23
USSR, Chinese Ministers Sign Fishing Documents [TASS]	23
USSR Paper Comments on Beijing, PRC Economy [Moscow International]	23

Northeast Asia

Japan's Liberal Democratic Party, Elections Viewed [Tsvetov on Moscow TV]	23
---	----

Mongolia's Batmonh Receives USSR Delegation [TASS]	24
Southeast Asia & Pacific	
Philippine Minister Continues Visit to USSR	24
Gorbachev Receives Manglapus [TASS]	24
Meeting With Gorbachev 'Fruitful' [TASS]	24
Manglapus Meets Council of Ministers' Laverov [TASS]	25
Manglapus Interviewed [Moscow International]	25
Cited on Relations With USSR [TASS]	26
Further on Singapore Delegation Visit to USSR	26
Ryzhkov Receives Delegation Head [TASS]	26
Delegation Ends Visit [TASS]	27
Commentary Describes Unrest in Burma, Martyrs Day [Moscow International]	27
Near East & South Asia	
Israel's Sharon Calls for Killing of 'Arafat [Balebanov on TASS]	28
Najibullah's Appeal to Khamene'i Reported [PRAVDA 20 Jul]	28
Continued Fighting in Afghanistan Reported [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 19 Jul]	29
POW Committee Received in Kabul [TASS]	29
Increased U.S. Shipments to Mujahidin Deplored [PRAVDA 18 Jul]	29
Mercenaries' Role in Afghan Fighting Hit [PRAVDA 16 Jul]	30
Iran's Rafsanjani Cited on USSR Visit, Ties [PRAVDA 18 Jul]	30
Gandhi Comments on Talks in USSR, Pakistan [PRAVDA 18 Jul]	30
Gandhi Cables Gorbachev From Aircraft [PRAVDA 18 Jul]	31
Sudanese Leader Seeks Improved USSR Ties [Moscow TV]	31
Post-Coup Situation in Sudan Described [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 15 Jul]	31
East Europe	
TASS Reports on Polish Presidential Elections	32
Jaruzelski Elected President	32
Jaruzelski Gives Post-Election Speech	32
Gorbachev Congratulates Jaruzelski	33
Jaruzelski's Biography Given	33
Hungarian Forint-Ruble Exchange Restricted [Moscow TV]	33
Latin America & Caribbean	
Vlasov, Delegation Depart for Nicaragua 18 Jul [Moscow Radio]	34
Arrive in Managua [TASS]	34
Nicaraguan Revolution Anniversary Commemorated [TASS]	34
Nicaraguan Ambassador Speaks [Moscow TV]	34
Article Reviews Sandinists' First 10 Years [PRAVDA 19 Jul]	35
Peruvian Party Central Committee Plenum Noted [PRAVDA 17 Jul]	36
NATIONAL AFFAIRS	
Political & Social	
Military Cargo 'Ignited' on Siberia Train; 2 Dead [TASS]	37
Clashes, Unrest Continue in Abkhaziya	37
Georgian Minister Views Situation [Moscow TV]	37
Abkhaz 'Special Regime' Explained [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 20 Jul]	37
TASS Notes Rallies, Clashes	38
Unrest Affects Transport Services [IZVESTIYA 19 Jul]	39
2,572 Firearms Confiscated [TASS]	40
Further on Disturbances [Moscow Radio]	40
'Hooligans' Still at Large [PRAVDA 19 Jul]	40
Clashes, Rallies Continue [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 20 Jul]	42
Unrest Affects Passenger Flights [SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 20 Jul]	44
Tourism Services Suspended [TASS]	44

Late-June Unrest in Georgia Detailed [ZARYA VOSTOKA 1 Jul]	44
Yeltsin Calls for Interregional Deputies Group [Moscow Radio]	45
TASS Notes Proposal	46
Further Reportage on Continuing Coal Miner Strikes	46
Situation Normalized in 9 Mining Centers [TASS]	46
Kuznetsk Miners Return to Work [Moscow Radio]	46
Strike Spreads to Other Regions [TASS]	47
70 Mines Idle in Donetsk [Moscow TV]	47
Some Miners Return to Work 19 Jul [TASS]	47
Some Kemerovo Miners Return [SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 20 Jul]	48
Kemerovo Leaders Recommend Return [SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 19 Jul]	48
'Number of Demands' Met [TASS]	49
Kuzbass Miners Continue Strike 19 Jul [Moscow Radio]	49
Voroshilovgrad Oblast Miners Strike [Kiev Radio]	50
Yenakiyevo Workers Protest [Moscow TV]	50
Donbass Strike Affects 67 Mines [Moscow Radio]	51
Slyunkov Appeals to Miners [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 19 Jul]	52
Talks Continue in Coalfields [IZVESTIYA 19 Jul]	53
Consumers Appeal to Strikers [SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 19 Jul]	54
Impact of Strike Assessed [Moscow TV]	54
Supreme Soviet Holds 19 Jul Morning Session [Moscow Radio]	55
More on 19 Jul Supreme Soviet Session Proceedings	64
Economic Issues Discussed [Moscow Radio]	64
Importance of Ideology Debated [Moscow Radio]	65
Commission on Abkhaziya Established [Moscow Radio]	66
Transmission of Proceedings Discussed [Moscow Radio]	67
TASS Sums Up Supreme Soviet 19 Jul Proceedings	68
Supreme Soviet Debates Lukyanov Report [TASS]	69
Supreme Soviet To Establish Press Center [TASS]	69
Nishanov Chairs Discussion on Draft Laws [Moscow Radio]	70
Draft Laws Submitted for Consideration Listed [TASS]	70
Moscow TV Recorded Relay of 14 Jul Supreme Soviet	71
Malyshev Candidacy Discussed	71
Malyshev Elected; Kryuchkov Discussed	71
Kryuchkov Discussion Continues	72
Kryuchkov Elected KGB Head	72
Davletova Elected; Proposals Suggested	73
Moscow TV on Supreme Soviet Proceedings for 13 Jul [Moscow TV]	74
Supreme Court Elects Judicial Collegia [TASS]	79
Gorbachev Meets With Estonian Delegates [MOLODEZH ESTONII 3 Jun]	79
Parliamentary Group Elects Leaders 19 Jul [TASS]	84
Deputies' Legislative Tasks Viewed [PRAVDA 19 Jul]	84
CPSU Criticizes Press Coverage of Military [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 6 Jul]	85
Baltic Republics To Form Human Chain [Tallinn Radio]	87
Azeri Destruction of Aid Material Criticized [ARMENPRES]	88
Belorussian Culture, Heritage Promoted [TASS]	88
Georgia Launches Greek-Language Programs [TASS]	89
Commission Assesses 1939 Pact With Germany [TASS]	89
Biryukova Visits Penza Oblast [PRAVDA 16 Jul]	89
Mixed Marriages Provoke Family Murders in Rostov [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 25 Jun]	91
Bashkirian Short Wave Radio Resumes Service [Moscow Radio]	91

Scientific

Major Oil Deposit Discovered in Kalmyk ASSR [Moscow TV]	91
---	----

Military

Prosecutor Steps Up Fight Against Crime in Military [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 18 Jul]	92
--	----

Palenykh Comments on Arms Treaty Talks

*LD1907224389 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1800 GMT 19 Jul 89*

[Text] Talks between the USSR and U.S. delegations on the complete cessation by both countries of nuclear tests are continuing in Geneva. Our correspondent Vladimir Dmitriyev reports.

[Dmitriyev] There are, as is known, two documents, which have not yet been ratified: The 1974 treaty limiting the underground testing of nuclear weapons and the 1976 treaty on peaceful nuclear explosions. Work is currently taking place to accomplish the task of agreeing on improved measures to verify compliance with these documents. Agreement has been reached on a protocol to the 1976 treaty, and a joint experiment was carried out last year to monitor [kontrol] the Nevada and Semipalatinsk test sites. I met Comrade Palenykh, the head of the Soviet delegation at the talks.

[Begin recording] [Dmitriyev] Igor Mikhaylovich, what is the main conclusion that you could draw now, at the present stage?

[Palenykh] The Soviet delegation considers that, despite the huge volume of technical points needing examination and decisions, the protocol to the 1974 treaty may be worked out by this autumn. Grounds for such optimism are provided, first and foremost, by the fact that the Soviet side has agreed that the hydrodynamic method of verifying that the 150-kilotonne threshold stipulated by the treaty is not exceeded during tests, on the use of which the U.S. side was insisting, is accepted as one of the component elements of the verification mechanism. Thus, while favoring the need to ensure the most effective monitoring [kontrol] of the 1974 treaty, we are now proposing that the whole complex of possible measures, including seismic and hydrodynamic measures, and on-site inspections, should be brought into operation for this purpose.

[Dmitriyev] Are you satisfied with the pace of the talks?

[Palenykh] Unfortunately, the pace has now slackened. This cannot fail to give rise to disappointment. A rather strange situation is taking shape: On the one hand, the U.S. administration declares its desire to design, at an accelerated pace, an international verification system for the 1974 treaty; yet, on the other, the U.S. delegation at the talks is still not prepared to discuss in concrete detail verification methods other than the hydrodynamic method. What also puts one on one's guard is the fact that, in the organization of the work, the U.S. side proceeds not from setting definite objectives and the time scale for achieving them, but from artificially established time frames for the rounds of talks.

For our part, we are ready for active and constructive work to complete the tasks of the first stage of the talks within a short period, and to pass on the 1974 and 1976 treaties for ratification. [end recording]

Pasko Criticizes U.S. Stance on Sea-Based Missiles

*LD1907163489 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1230 GMT 19 Jul 89*

[Text] The United States is expressing no readiness to deal with the problem of cutting sea-based cruise missiles. This can be deduced from a statement by a representative of the U.S. State Department, Boucher, who said that the United States had not found a method for verifying cuts in such missiles. Here is commentator Vladimir Pasko.

[Pasko] It is, of course, possible not to have methods of verification, but it would be nice if there were a desire to find them. Unfortunately, there is no sign of any aspiration to this at an official level on the part of the United States. It stands out that Boucher's statement followed the news conference given by the participants in the Soviet-U.S. experiment, which was aimed at actually seeking those very same methods of verification of which the U.S. State Department representative was speaking. The official U.S. position on this matter can be reduced, on the one hand, to a refusal to permit inspections of their ships for verifying the presence of nuclear cruise missiles, and on the other hand, to the exclusion of the possibility of remote detection of such missiles. Washington contends that this is technically simply impossible. At the beginning of July Soviet and U.S. scientists disproved this. They conducted an experiment which showed that a nuclear charge located in a standard launcher is reliably and definitely registered by instruments at a distance up to 100 meters. There are, by all accounts, difficulties with the detection of nuclear charges, but the leader of the group of U.S. specialists stated at the news conference in Washington that it is possible to overcome them.

It would appear that the result of the experiment ought to put us in an optimistic frame of mind, but it did not provoke any delight in Washington. The State Department representative stated that such a matter as the verification of cruise missiles can only be effectively dealt with in the context of intergovernmental relations. The reaction is a familiar one. It is reminiscent of the one that, in its day, followed the joint experiment by Soviet and U.S. specialists for monitoring nuclear explosions, but now its results are already being used in preparing for the ratification of two treaties limiting the yield of such explosions.

It is apposite to recall that the matter of sea-based cruise missiles was discussed in detail in the course of the Soviet-U.S. summit in December 1987. A commitment was undertaken to place limits on such missiles. Nevertheless, the United States subsequently refused to include a provision on this in the text of the treaty under

elaboration. They expressed agreement only to an accord on an exchange of information regarding plans for the deployment of cruise missiles. The statement by the State Department representative shows that the present administration's line in this matter remains as before. Without a limit on sea-based cruise missiles, there can be no accord on cutting strategic offensive weapons. Reference to verification in this is beside the point. The point lies in a political decision. Attempts to remove sea-based cruise missiles from the agenda for reductions only stimulates distrust in the sincerity of official U.S. statements on their aspiration to lower the level of nuclear weapons and to the quest for an accord on this key problem.

General Snetkov Reports on GDR Troop Withdrawal
LD2007092889 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 0750 GMT 20 Jul 89

[Text] Berlin, 20 Jul (TASS)—As of today, two tank divisions, three assault ground-attack battalions, two assault river-crossing battalions, two chemical defense battalions, a training tank regiment, junior specialists training a school, and several other subdivisions have been withdrawn from the GDR to the USSR. This was reported by Army General Boris Snetkov, commander in chief of the western group of forces. In an interview he told TASS correspondent Oleg Moskovskiy that as a result of carrying out these measures approximately 11,000 men, more than 2,100 tanks, more than 150 guns, and approximately 2,000 vehicles have been withdrawn from the GDR to the USSR. Seven hundred of these motor vehicles have been handed over to the national economy.

According to the general, preliminary work has been done on handing over the townships vacated by the servicemen to GDR bodies of power. "In 1989-90," Boris Snetkov noted, "10 military townships will be handed over."

The withdrawal of the tank divisions, and the transfer of the remaining formations and units to a defense-orientated organization of defense duties will, according to General Snetkov, make us do a great deal to ensure that the operational efficiency of the group of troops corresponds to the demands made upon it. "A reduction in the troops' offensive potential presupposes increasing attention being paid to the training of troops in defensive fighting actions." This task is being solved, the general noted, thus ensuring the qualitative parameters of readiness for action. "As far as armaments are concerned, this is manifest in particular in the fact that in the divisions of the new defense-orientated organization the number of antitank weapons will be increased," Boris Snetkov said.

Golf-Class Subs To Be Withdrawn From Baltic
LD1807223989 Moscow International Service
in Finnish 1530 GMT 18 Jul 89

[Text] In a recent interview with DAGENS NYHETER newspaper, representatives of the Soviet military command informed Swedish readers that from the beginning

of next year, the Soviet Union will withdraw its submarines from the Baltic. They meant Golf-class vessels, whose armory includes nuclear missiles. In connection with this we will hear a comment by our reporter Oleg Vokulovskiy:

It seems that people have got used to the Soviet Union's unilateral disarmament actions in the same way that they get used to hearing weather forecasts. NATO headquarters regards the Soviet Union's actions as totally normal. But they forget that unilateralism will in time require reciprocity from the West, because disarmament cannot continue on one side forever, if the other side does not respond.

The latest Soviet unilateral measure deserves reciprocity. The withdrawal of Golf-class submarines from the Baltic will considerably improve the situation in the Northern sea areas. If there is clear progress in Europe in different areas of disarmament, then the NATO naval forces in the north by no means are in a hurry to take part in it. The reduction of maritime operations is still outside the East-West negotiations because the United States does not want to start active disarmament in this area.

However, naval forces are the stumbling block in the security of Northern Europe. It might be that the withdrawal of Golf submarines from the Baltic will elicit a response from the Pentagon and the leadership of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

However the matter might be, the withdrawal of Golf submarines from the area increases the preconditions for resolving the question of making Northern Europe a nuclear weapons-free area. Unfortunately, it is not simply a matter of Golf submarines, reporter Oleg Vokulovskiy concludes.

Nuclear Tests Resume With Extra Precautions
PM1307103189 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
10 Jul 89 First Edition p 3

[Correspondent G. Dildyayev article: "An Explosion Heard by All: Report from the Country's Main Nuclear Test Site"]

[Text] Kazakhstan—Yesterday's newspapers carried a TASS report that an underground nuclear explosion with a yield of around 20 kilotons has been carried out in the Soviet Union. For the first time the tests were attended by representatives of the public and journalists.

The steppe stands sweltering in the summer heat but not yet seared by the sun. Like a gentle wave the shimmering lines of endlessly rolling hillocks rock our vehicle convoy as it passes the islets of state farms on its way to the test site. The outlines of large birds can be seen on the posts along the road and the squirrels dive from under the

wheels into the grass. "When will we be there?" The Lieutenant Colonel from the lead UAZ [Ulyanovskiy Motor Vehicle Plant] jeeps replied: "We are already on test site territory."

...The chair began rocking, the ground slipped from under our feet. Not a pleasant sensation. I instinctively looked at the lamp in the hotel room. It was swinging wildly. Earthquake! I rushed into the corridor. The maid had already returned to her knitting. She explained: "They are conducting explosions. Out there," she said, pointing vaguely and looking round warily.

That assignment in Semipalatinsk long ago coincided with a routine nuclear explosion at the test site 150 versts [1 verst—0.6 miles] from the city. That was a good many years back, but every time I read the TASS reports (which, by the way, were not published openly in the press until 1986) I feel the tremor of fear pass through me again. There are 16-18 explosions a year. In Semipalatinsk each one feels like an earthquake registering a force of 4 or 5 [scale not specified].

The sacred feeling lives within us that we are ready to do anything for the fatherland's defense. Our memory of history reminds us that defense interests are paramount. For that reason we have put up with many things, including an intensively active nuclear test site close to where people live. But that sentiment cannot be exploited indefinitely, just as people cannot keep on being fed a starvation ration of information. Shortage of information, like all the other shortages, leads to social tension. Radiation phobia and hostility toward workers at the site come into the same category.

On 12 February, a few hours after the latest test, inert radioactive gases formed during the explosion were rising through cracks in the earth's surface and then into the air. This is a regular feature, they said. It is irregular when the wind changes direction and this cloud is sent not toward the steppe but toward the settlement of Komsomolskiy, causing, as the official report says, a "brief increase in the level of radiation harmless to the health of the settlement's residents." And it is surely even more irregular that this fact became public knowledge.

A rally was held in Alma-Ata on 28 February. No, not a rally of people with a phobia about radiation, not people blinded by egoism. The people who came to this unusually loud rally for Kazakhstan were people who sincerely crave a nuclear-free world, a healthy environment, and people's control of the most restricted departments. The rally formed a social movement for the ending of nuclear tests. It was called "Nevada," a name which suggests the hope of support for these goals from the inhabitants of that U.S. state where nuclear tests are also staged. The chairman of the social movement was Olzhas Suleymenov, first secretary of the Kazakh Writers Union Board. The people's money poured into the "Nevada" Account No 700844. J.

Matlock, U.S. ambassador to the USSR, when visiting Alma-Ata, was handed "Nevada's" appeal to the government and people of the United States.

Lieutenant General A. Ilyenko, chief of the test site, stopped us about 100 meters from the opening to the silo into which the charge was lowered to a depth of 0.5 km.

An announcement was made: Thirty minutes to detonation. Time for us to go to the observation station. It is 3,200 meters away. En route I learned that this place is called Balapan, the Kazakh for "chicken." The Americans give their explosions names, that is their tradition. Our explosions are named after the number of the silo. The number of the silo where the explosion is to take place in a few minutes is 1352. Perhaps, since the explosion is going to be a weak one, equivalent to the very low yield of 20 kilotons, it ought to be called "Chicken".

All sorts of thoughts come into your head at the moment when the helicopters leave and a tranquil calm descends all around. Only the squirrels were squeaking in the long grass. There was silence at the test site. Twenty minutes' more silence.

Once the silence lasted more than a year over the Sary-Arka—the Golden Steppe. In 1986 the Soviet government declared a unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions. American scientists came to Semipalatinsk to record the peaceful silence with their instruments. That move by our state was a courageous one because the thundering at the Nevada range was continuing. Our moratorium lasted more than a year. Unfortunately, it did not find support from the United States. The tests resumed at the site in Semipalatinsk. In our specialists' opinion, we fell behind significantly in that year. That is probably so. But against that we won the sympathy of world public opinion!

Our test site has been "silent" this year, too. From mid-February through 8 July. Nearly 4 months of silence. Why was that not moratorium No 2? Because it was "declared" on the initiative not of the government but of the people.

During U.S. Secretary of State Baker's visit to our country, M.S. Gorbachev suggested to the United States that work begin on a bilateral agreement on the verifiable cessation of production of all fissionable materials for weapons and recalled that the USSR is ready to end all nuclear explosions on a reciprocal basis.

"Ready in one minute," a voice said over the loudspeaker above the observation station. Thousands of eyes were fixed on a single point. What would the nuclear explosion be like?

A momentary convulsion shook the ground and an evil, elemental force struck the back of our legs like an iron bar. The earth shook once, twice and moved under our feet. A cry not of delight but of horror escaped our lungs.

Some "Chicken"! The power of a nuclear explosion generates an almost mystical sense of fear. But outwardly.... Outwardly it is nothing special, nothing impressive. The explosion is contained deep underground. Only a small veil of dust rose above the ground at the scene of the explosion. The helicopter left, the radiologists left.

Before the explosion we were issued with steel, pencil-shaped personal dosimeters. "A weird shortage," someone joked. When we returned to the scene of the explosion everyone, naturally, began looking at the dosimeter scale. As the specialists had predicted, the indicator needle had moved only a few points. But what about the possible release of radioactive gases at the surface? The mouth of our silo had been filled with concrete, heavy road rollers were flattening the ground all around and laying down covers. These precautionary measures are being taken for the first time, showing that the lesson has been learned.

The post-explosion press conference was conducted by site chief A. Ilyenko. Many questions were put to him, including some pointed ones. Arkadiy Danilovich did a lot of thinking aloud.

"Of course the test site gives no one great pleasure," the Lieutenant General said. "But as for transferring it elsewhere.... In the first place, where would it go? In the second, resources running to several billion rubles have been invested here. Where are the resources for building a new site to be found? And if we do begin building it, what will the Americans think of us? They would say: The site at Semipalatinsk is operational, they are building another one, and at the same time they are talking about curtailing tests. What would they say to our proposals then? I have been to Nevada. I heard them say: 'If you have completed your test program, terminate it. Our program isn't over yet....'"

One final point. It is time to abandon the phrase "the test site in the Semipalatinsk region." The site has a precise address—the town of Kurchatov—which is a secret only to our people, and to by no means all of them. A city whose inhabitants are doing a job. And an important one. So it is all the more necessary to keep it under the people's control.

News Conference Held at Test Site

LD1107222889 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1430 GMT 11 Jul 89

[From the "Vremya" newscast; report on "first" news conference for public officials and journalists at Semipalatinsk nuclear test ground on 8 July]

[Text] As has already been reported, an underground nuclear explosion to the yield of up to 20 kilotons was carried out in the USSR, in the region of Semipalatinsk, on 8 July. For the first time, representatives of the public and journalists were present at a test.

[G. Gergaliyeva, voice off-screen identified by caption] This is the way nuclear blasts shake this quiet steppe 16 to 18 times a year. [video of the steppe, two figures in protective gear; a blast sounds; water spills from two glasses standing on a table] This tremor rated four [scale unspecified], and the radiation situation is normal. [video of a military official near an instrument, a close-up of a counter showing 0.014] It is not a typical blast because it had a minimum power, yet it causes fear, stress, and a feeling of radiophobia.

The first news conference on the testing ground after the blast raised specific questions about the interaction between the testing ground and the adjacent populated areas where, over the 40 years since the testing ground came into being, the population has increased ten-fold. [video of journalists questioning a military officer]

[Announcer T.O. Rayev, chairman of the Semipalatinsk testing ground for environmental protection, identified by caption] The first impressions: We, working in agriculture, had a look at the enormous area of land—1.8 million ha—and saw that no land recultivation is being conducted here. We think that it is a very serious omission by our military comrades who should immediately take necessary measures for land recultivation.

[M.V. Zhangenova, chairman of the Semipalatinsk Committee for the Defense of Peace, identified by caption] A considerable worsening of the health of residents of Semipalatinsk Oblast is a sign showing that the testing ground is dangerous. Medical workers do not have true data on the incidence of sickness at their disposal.

[Correspondent] The stereotype of super-secrecy of the most closed ministry can be overcome. Public control over nuclear tests is necessary. Such are the results of the meeting at the Semipalatinsk testing ground. [video of people in protective gear, military, and correspondents on a fenced-off lot]

[M.M. Auezov, speaker of the "Nevada" public movement, identified by caption] Our uniforms, so to speak, and our official structures, into which we have been fitted, should not prevent us from finding a common human language.

[V.I. Gerasimov, head of the Main Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Defense, identified by caption] This has been announced officially, and this was announced at the congress, so we have reduced the number of tests compared to last year. Also, we have reduced the power of tests. We have practically unilaterally...we have said that we will not conduct powerful explosions at the Semipalatinsk area. This is, perhaps, a result of the struggle carried out by the "Nevada" society, too, right? [video shows the press conference]

[Correspondent] Yesterday's abstract ideas, such as 'the first strike' or 'confrontation' should be replaced in our mind by the confidence that the people's diplomacy of various countries plus governmental initiative are a real basis of a nuclear-free future.

Black Sea Test Removes 'Main Obstacle' to Accord
LD1807132489 Moscow TASS in English 1253 GMT 18 Jul 89

[Text] Moscow July 18 TASS—The results of an experiment staged by Soviet and American scientists in the Black Sea remove the main obstacle to signing an agreement on a radical reduction of strategic nuclear armaments, specifically, sea-based cruise missiles, Vadim Karpov, head of a department at the USSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry, said in an interview with the newspaper SOVETSKAYA KULTURA. He took part in the experiment which showed that it is possible to control and locate a nuclear warhead from a distance of under 100 meters if it is placed in a launching installation fixed on the outer deck of a ship. The control and locating distance is perceptibly reduced if the warhead is kept under strong protection, in special containers in the hold of a ship for instance.

Karpov recalled that the Soviet-American disarmament talks in Geneva the American side had directly connected the discussion of a possible 50 per cent reduction of strategic nuclear armaments with the problem of control over nuclear armaments deployed on ships and submarines. It maintained that it is no use discussing prospects of concluding the agreement until effective verification methods were worked out. In reply Soviet scientists proposed to stage an experiment with American specialists on a non-governmental level to demonstrate principles, methods and possible technical facilities needed for detecting and identifying nuclear warheads on ships.

It took scientists from the two countries a year to work out theoretical approaches to the control problem. They jointly came to the conclusion that modern methods and technological equipment may achieve positive results. In order to confirm theory with practical work, it was suggested to American scientists that a joint experiment be conducted in the Black Sea. The Soviet missile-carrying Slava cruiser with a nuclear warhead fixed on a cruise missile was assigned for the experiment.

The results of the experiment convinced American specialists that a nuclear warhead placed in a launching installation can be reliably and effectively detected, Karpov stressed.

He said that a comprehensive concept of verification would be developed in the near future. This will enable the estimation of the sea-based nuclear potential and the specific capacity of warheads deployed on ships. Mobile equipment can be deployed on ships, trucks, helicopters or planes.

According to Karpov, the problem of control over nuclear weapons deployed on submarines still remains unresolved. "If a submarine is on the surface, the existing control mechanism can be used. However, if a submarine is under water, the situation is different. Control methods for such situations should be specially developed. However, I believe that by joint efforts Soviet and American scientists will find effective methods of underwater control," he said.

Velikhov Comments on Experiment, SDI
LD1407132689 Moscow World Service in English 1110 GMT 14 Jul 89

[Text] We've already reported an international experiment on 5 July on the Black Sea near the port of Yalta for remote control of the presence of nuclear weapons on board warships. The experiment was observed by scientists and government officials of the Soviet Union, the United States, the FRG, Spain, Italy, Japan, and China. Our reporter talked to a prominent Soviet nuclear scientists who was among the officials that offered to stage the experiment, Dr Yevgeniy Velikhov. The experiment is not the only example of fruitful and mutually beneficial cooperation between Soviet and American scientists in the struggle for nuclear disarmament. How did the idea of such cooperation appear in the first place? Dr Velikhov:

[Begin Velikhov recording in Russian with superimposed English translation] All of us Soviet and American scientists realized rather well that issues of disarmament are solved by concluding government agreements. But the process of preparing agreements is too slow. For example, we are idling time in working out an agreement to cut strategic armaments by one-half. And for this reason we decided to help reach the agreement, and not by bringing the positions of the sides closer together but by removing a problem itself that has appeared at the talks. Claims were made several years ago that a succession of nuclear tests could not be verified. But Soviet and American scientists have proved by experiments in Semipalatinsk and Nevada that even the smallest nuclear explosion can be detected. And now Soviet and American scientists, following the experiment on the Black Sea aboard the ship Slava, have proved with the help of specially designed instruments that it is possible to detect a nuclear warhead aboard a ship.

During the stay of the American delegation here we were able to solve another important problem: it's clear to anyone now that the Strategic Defense Initiative of the United States is bogging down in problems, as was predicted earlier. For this reason supporters of the program are trying to change the SDI and create a new system of weapons—antisatellite weapons based on lasers. They claim the Soviet Union itself is developing such a laser and even point out the place on a proving ground near Lake Balkhash in Soviet Central Asia. Photographs have been shown of a building in which allegedly the laser is located. We decided to take American scientists and congressmen to the building and to

show that there is no such weapon there. The laser in that building is for scientific research and it has power 1000th of that of antimissile weapons. I must say that this demonstration greatly impressed our American colleagues. They realized that they had been deluded by the Pentagon. I hope that this will influence the U.S. Congress which will take a sensible decision on creating new types of weapons. [end recording]

Optimism Voiced on CFE Talks Despite Differences
PM1807104389 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
14 Jul 89 Second Edition pp 1, 7

[Report by own correspondent I. Melnikov: "Let Us Be Optimistic. Second Round of Vienna Talks Ends"]

[Text] Vienna, 13 Jul—At noon, when the diplomats and military experts from 23 Warsaw Pact and NATO states were leaving the Hofburg Palace, two feelings were reflected in their faces: fatigue and a sense of duty done.

Fatigue as a result of the 2-month marathon of sessions and, in particular, discussions. Satisfaction as a result of the real advances made at the [Conventional Armed Forces in Europe—CFE] talks on such a complex topic as conventional forces in Europe.

Among the diplomats I spotted the face of Ambassador Hartmann, head of the FRG delegation. Two days before I had had a detailed conversation with him. The ambassador emphasized that the present Vienna talks would not be a repetition, either in substance or in form, of the apparently similar forum in the Austrian capital which dragged on for 15 years.

"And do you know whence I derive my optimism today?" my interlocutor stressed. "From the indisputable fact that our Eastern partners welcomed the West's latest initiatives. The statement adopted at the conference in Bucharest the other day plainly states that the additional proposals on conventional forces in Europe put forward by NATO accord with the positions of the allied socialist countries. In that case 1990 could easily be the year in which accords are reached...."

Today's events in the Hofburg Palace confirmed the validity of the optimistic assessments. The May initiatives put forward by M.S. Gorbachev in Moscow and U.S. President G. Bush's rapid response to them in Brussels gave a mighty boost to the Vienna talks. The present round turned out to be dynamic and constructive in nature.

"Let us hope," USSR delegation head Ambassador Oleg Grinevskiy said at a press conference today, "that the presentation of additional proposals by our Western partners will assist rapid progress at the talks. They will be carefully studied, of course."

What is attractive about the changes that have taken place in the Hofburg? The NATO side agreed to extend the list of strike forces which would be subject to reduction. They now include the six most destabilizing categories of conventional forces: aircraft, helicopters, tanks, armored fighting vehicles, artillery, and personnel.

Second, the structure of the initial agreement has been sufficiently clearly defined. It will set, for example, a number of identical ceilings for both NATO and the Warsaw Pact which will be considerably lower than the existing ones.

Third, working groups have been set up and have started to function. In some areas the sides have even embarked on joint drafting. For instance, the text of an accord on the six categories has already been laid down.

In fact, a great deal has been done during the round. But one cannot ignore the remaining disagreements. Why, for example, do they continue to propose the reduction of all combat aircraft including the air defense forces' obviously defensive interceptor fighters, which are incapable of launching strikes at ground targets? There is also a worrying tendency on the part of the Western partners to narrow down the problem of troop cuts, that is, a desire to confine it to Soviet and U.S. armed forces outside their national territories. They "forget" about British, French, and Canadian armed forces on FRG territory (there are more than 100,000 of them there).

One could go on listing valid objections against the West. The question of tanks would be somewhere at the top of the list. There is an apparent desire on NATO's part to leave light vehicles out of the reductions process. But in conditions of the sides' overall reduction of their tank pools to 20,000 units, the 2,000 NATO light tanks cannot be discounted.

These are the small dark clouds on the Vienna talks horizon which had seemingly brightened up.

U.S., USSR Positions on Geneva Talks Viewed
18070689 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian
No 27, 30 Jun-6 Jul 89 p 8

[Georgiy Kuznetsov report: "Geneva, Round Eleven"]

[Text] Geneva—Moscow—The Place des Nations is one of Geneva's best known: the famous Arianne Park debouches onto it, with its Palais des Nations, the headquarters of the European branch of the United Nations, site of endless excursions. Across the square one starts to climb the slope of the hill of the Avenue du Paix skirting the Arianne Park in a large arc. The buildings of the Soviet UN mission are located here in a large area of greenery. A little higher up, behind a typical Swiss chalet where the Red Cross is located, the avenue narrows sharply as it crosses the sinuous sidestreet of Pregni. Here, at the summit of the hill, stands a concrete-and-glass six-story building, with a strange sculpture that

reminds one of acrobats in a circus, standing before the entrance. On a high pole flutters the Stars and Stripes. This is the Embassy of the United States.

The Soviet and American missions are now in close contact: following a 7-month recess, on 19 June bilateral talks on nuclear and space weapons reopened, and the talks are taking place alternately, now on one "territory," now on another.

It takes about 7 to 10 minutes to walk between the two missions. But people do not walk in a crowd to the negotiations. And so last Wednesday [28 June] at the "parvis," as the local people call the wide area in front of the entrance to the USSR mission, about a dozen vehicles gathered. And when the hands of the clock showed 10 they set off in file for the Avenue du Paix. The first plenary session, with all the diplomats involved in the negotiations present, just as at the 19 June meeting between the leaders of the delegations, ambassador Richard Burt and ambassador Yu.K. Nazarkin, took place in the American mission. This was demanded by protocol since the final sessions of the tenth round of talks had taken place at our mission.

After the first meetings, when the sides had set forth their basic approach to the problems being discussed, the work started in the groups.

Priorities of the Soviet Side

The position of the Soviet Union at the negotiations on nuclear and space weapons is no secret. It rests on the policy of completely eliminating nuclear weapons by the year 2000, and any step in that direction is viewed positively. "The process of nuclear disarmament that started with the signing of the INF treaty," M.S. Gorbachev emphasized in his recent response to leaders of the six states, "should become irreversible. The next stage is to complete Soviet-U.S. negotiations on reducing their strategic offensive arms by 50 percent under conditions of preservation of the ABM treaty. The basis for this already exists, and in our view, the remaining unresolved issues are not insurmountable if both sides make the necessary effort."

"We proceed from the premise that the talks should take place on the foundation that already exists, on the basis of documents drawn up in previous rounds that make it possible to advance. Of course, we await with interest the new proposals and ideas that we may hear from our partners. They are needed in those fields where there is no agreement." This is what Yu.K. Nazarkin said at the press conference after his meeting with R. Burt.

"What are your priorities?" was the next question.

"We intend to continue work on the question of the connection between problems of reducing strategic offensive arms by 50 percent and the ABM treaty on the basis of the formula of the Washington summit meeting, which prescribes mandatory compliance with it through the time period agreed."

"And what, from your standpoint, are tasks numbers two, three and so forth?"

"The question of long-range sea-launched cruise missiles, heavy bombers and air-launched cruise missiles, and mobile installations for ICBM's."

"It is important to reach agreement on limiting strategic offensive arms in such a way that there is no erosion of agreements already reached under whose terms limits have been set at 1,600 delivery systems and 6,000 weapons [boyezaryady]" added Ambassador L.A. Masterov, who heads the group negotiating on the reductions in these weapons. "Another important problem in this field is how to guarantee reliable and effective verification."

"How do you see the prospects for the talks on space weapons?" one American journalist was interested to know.

"This is an inseparable part of overall prospects. Right from the start the sides agreed to hold the talks in two directions—strategic weapons and space weapons—in an interconnected manner. And now we have a not bad basis for that, namely, the Washington formula."

However, the Soviet delegation immediately announced that it also has some new ideas in its diplomatic bags.

The Three "Bombs" in the President's Statement

The 7-month recess in the talks, caused by the new administration's review of U.S. foreign policy, has forced the delegations to spend some time on comparing positions and the "exchange of gifts" from the baggage brought to Geneva, and on analyzing the partners' new proposals. And the American side does have them.

Speaking to journalists at a press conference at the U.S. mission, ambassador R. Burt referred to the words in the statement by President Bush, made in connection with the start of round 11. Our representatives will again sit down at the negotiating table with my firm promise that that we will work energetically to achieve fair and far-reaching agreements capable of strengthening peace. We do not have any one task that is a priority task." The leader of the U.S. delegation expressed the position of the new administration, emphasizing that it is not simply striving to achieve reductions in strategic offensive arms but wants to reduce the risk of war, prevent the use of nuclear weapons in any crisis situation, and enhance predictability in bilateral relations, and stability.

The ambassador gave his assurance that "based on the results of the analysis, the President had decided to develop the progress that has already been achieved."

However, in the President's statement (see ZA RUBEZHOM No 26, 1989) there were three "bombs" that have "exploded," causing lively commentary. Thus, G. Bush reported that he had approved "a considerable part of the text of a treaty agreed with the Soviet Union by the previous administration." This means that he has not approved part of the text. Which part? The American delegation is giving no public explanations. Of course, there is still no final formulation for the documents drawn up and the sides have a legal right to return to the texts. But this kind of unilateral "revision" obviously threatens new delays and is causing new debates and agreements.

Nor would it be possible to ignore the passage in G. Bush's statement where he asserted that a successful treaty on strategic offensive arms will reduce the risk of war but will not reduce the United States' need to modernize effective strategic force as a "means of deterrence."

Guided by a logic that is difficult to explain, he announced as a "gift" to those taking part in the talks his decision to get from the U.S. Congress support for simultaneous work on two missile programs, namely, the MX ICBM with 10 self-guided warheads, and the mobile Midgetman with a single warhead. With respect to the latter, it is planned to spend \$100 million on its development during 1990, and in subsequent years \$200 million, \$250 million, \$300 million and so forth, so as to deploy it from 1997. The cost of 500 of the missiles will be \$24 billion. The planned re-basing of 50 MX missiles on railroad platforms should cost the American treasury \$9 billion.

It should not, however, be forgotten that in addition to these two programs the U.S. Navy is demanding another 20 submarines with 24 missiles each with 8 warheads—a total of 4,040 nuclear weapons—to supplement its Ohio-class submarines armed with the Trident missile systems. And there are also the ships with cruise missiles and the bombers.... In terms of numbers of warheads, all these "modernized effective" forces would considerably exceed the ceiling of 6,000 nuclear weapons to which the Soviet and American sides have in principle agreed. So why are all these new nuclear weapons needed? Among journalists the explanation is that they will be a "means of deterrence." Are they not to ensure negotiating "from a position of strength"?

But in the words of a CNN television company correspondent, the American delegation has "presented the Soviets with a surprise." "The position on one of the most important issues is perhaps changing," he reported. "The United States may abandon its demands for a ban on mobile missiles like the SS-24. The President is saying that if the Congress supports both missile programs—the MX and the Midgetman—the United States will not

demand that the Soviets abandon their mobile missiles. In the opinion of the Americans, this would remove one of the obstacles standing in the way of an agreement."

And here, in my opinion, the logic is not impeccable: they advise the deployment of new missiles or the retention of old ones instead of agreeing to eliminate all mobile systems under conditions that would be acceptable to the two sides.

However, with hand on heart we can say that the figure of 6,000 warheads that the USSR and the United States should retain is too high. A report published recently by several specialists on assignment from the U.S. Academy of Sciences and a joint Soviet-U.S. group of scientists testifies that the security of the United States and the Soviet Union will not suffer if strategic arms are cut by considerably more than half. Some Soviet experts are saying that the goal of the next stage of the negotiations is to reduce them 95 percent while retaining missiles with single warheads as a guarantee of a retaliatory strike in the event of aggression. Naturally, on the basis of reciprocity. To the point, the Bush administration has not responded to the above-mentioned report even though it was prepared by its representatives at the Brookings Institution and the Livermore nuclear laboratory, where new kinds of weapons are being developed.

The third "bomb" in the president's statement was a proposal on the priority of working out and on perfecting practical steps to monitor treaty compliance before it has been signed.

Paul Warnke, who led the U.S. delegation at the SALT-I negotiations, has called this idea shocking, naming it a "trick" because an excellent verification system was devised for previous treaties. It is scarcely surprising that the journalists who gathered for the press conference in the U.S. mission called by R. Burt were most interested to learn about the priorities of the United States.

"Verification is the key problem in any arms reduction treaty. This is clear just from the ratification debate for the INF treaty.... The verification system that we have proposed is not some kind of secondary problem that would complicate the negotiating process but an attempt to solve more quickly the questions that must one way or another be solved. And thanks to this we would be enriched with the practical experience in the field of verification even before the conclusion of a treaty. The two sides would be able to set up an investigating mechanism, submit opinions on verification and insure political support for the treaty.... I want to assure you that focusing attention on the verification problem will in no way distract us from work in other directions...."

Of course, our experts, and ultimately the country's leaders, must decide whether or not G. Bush's idea, of which the details are known only to the diplomats, is acceptable. However, to judge from everything, this plan assumes that inspections will be carried out at plants and

missile bases and that monitoring equipment will be exchanged. And all of this without waiting for a treaty to be signed. Perhaps it does have its own logic. But some questions must be asked. Have the sides achieved a degree of trust that will allow such steps? Are the Americans themselves ready to agree to far-reaching verification measures for, for example, sea-launched cruise missiles? Up to now they have rejected Soviet proposals envisaging monitoring throughout the "life" of those missiles—from plant to deployment on submarines. The USSR is also proposing remote monitoring but up to now the United States has been reluctant even to conduct an experimental check of the reliability of this method, simply saying "no." Finally, the scenario cannot be excluded that it would not be ratified by the U.S. Senate, as happened with the SALT-II treaty, or in general not signed because of the position of the United States, which is reluctant to link it with the ABM treaty.

Abandoning an Agreed On Formula?

Speaking in May at the Texas M and M (as published; probably A and M intended) University, President Bush said: "At the talks on space weapons our aim will be to reserve for ourselves a version of deployment of a modern defense system when it is ready."

At the press conference, Richard Burt was asked the following question:

"Ambassador Nazarkin has stated that the most important question is establishing a link between a 50-percent reduction in strategic offensive arms and adherence to the ABM treaty. Do you agree with him? Does the United States think that it is necessary to adhere to the formulas worked out at the December 1987 Washington summit?"

The approach to the question of a link or interconnection needs to be changed and we are striving to achieve abandonment of such a link so as to conduct talks independently on each of the problems. Speaking candidly, we cannot allow a treaty on strategic offensive arms to become hostage to an agreement on space weapons or our legitimate rights to develop SDI."

This is very candid. And this despite the fact that the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, the most authoritative U.S. military body, has expressed itself in favor of change the American delegation's approach at the talks and of not insisting on the development of SDI. But the White House has rejected the idea. Does this mean that the "Star Wars" program is preferable? In response to my direct question of whether this position may lead to a serious collision with the USSR, R. Burt preferred to duck this with a phrase to the effect that "reaching agreement on strategic offensive arms is in the interests of both sides, and we hope that it will be possible to do this."

Looking back at the history of strategic offensive arms it must be remembered that the SALT-I agreement had as its purpose a halt to their buildup, while SALT-II had the aim of establishing parity; the present task is to make significant reductions.

It is indisputable that progress has been made. But it is being made with great difficulty, overcoming serious obstacles and bringing together sometimes opposite viewpoints. This, of course, is understandable for the stakes are very high—the national security of the states.

The texts of a documents agreed over the previous 8 years amount, so they say, to 400 or 500 typewritten pages. But they also contain about 1,200 sets of parentheses, that is, points on which agreement has still not been reached. The parentheses must be removed. This will be possible given goodwill on both sides.

Bloc Deputy Foreign Ministers Issue Communiqué
*LD1407090789 Moscow TASS in English 0632 GMT
14 Jul 89*

[Text] Minsk July 14 TASS—Socialist countries' deputy foreign ministers meeting in the Belorussian capital of Minsk have discussed the more important international issues on the agenda of the 44th session of the U.N. General Assembly, according to the communiqué of the conference which ended on Thursday.

It said that the delegates exchanged opinions on ways to enhance the U.N. role in issues facing humanity and called for bringing out fully the peace-making potential of this world organization.

"We had a specific, sober and useful discussion on possibilities to use the United Nations in order to broaden international cooperation for promoting disarmament, economic stability, environmental protection and interaction in legal and social matters," Deputy Foreign Minister Bernhard Neugebauer of the German Democratic Republic said in an interview.

Talking to TASS correspondents Tatiana Khryapina and Konstantin Voitsekhovich, he said the meeting discussed and approved initiatives that delegations from socialist countries are going to make at the U.N. General Assembly session.

The German Democratic Republic, for one, intends to stress the danger of the spread of neo-fascism, he said.

The deputy foreign ministers decided to hold another such meeting in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia.

PRAVDA Praises Socialist States for Peace Efforts
*PM1907115789 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
18 Jul 89 Second Edition p 1*

[Editorial: "Peace for Europe and the Planet. Warsaw Pact States on Key Problems of International Relations"]

[Text] Despite the complexity, contradictory nature, and diversity of the processes that characterize the development of the modern world and the existence of "hot-spots" in various regions of the world which pose a potential threat of major military conflicts, the political barometer indisputably reveals an improvement in international relations. The socialist countries are having a tremendous effect on the positive processes taking place in the world. Owing to the vigorous policy conducted by socialist states and the planet's peace-loving forces, international dialogue has been not just revived but deepened today, contacts and talks intensified, and practical steps taken toward strengthening security and world peace. Hostility and suspicion are gradually receding and trust and peaceableness are gaining the upper hand. The formation of these trends marks the real implementation

of the new approaches and the new political thinking which the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have taken into the international arena.

The meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance held 7-8 July in Bucharest and the brief meeting between the leaders of the ruling fraternal parties were milestones on this path.

Amid an open, businesslike, informal debate the supreme representatives of the Warsaw Pact states discussed the key problems in the international situation and the main avenues for cooperation between the allied countries in the interests of reinforcing the positive changes taking place on the European continent along with the progress made in restructuring international relations on new principles.

After listening to M.S. Gorbachev's report on the results of the Political Consultative Committee meeting and the meeting between the leaders of the socialist countries' communist and workers parties in Bucharest, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo expressed a high opinion of their results at a sitting 14 July.

The world today is at a crucial phase in its development. Major changes for the better are taking place—the peoples' readiness to cooperate in the sphere of security and in resolving the global problems facing mankind is increasing. At the same time, the participants in the meeting pointed out that the positive processes have still not become irreversible. The concept of confrontation has still not been relegated to the archives, and from time to time one is still conscious of gusts of "cold war" wind. A difficult and dogged struggle to rid mankind of the threat of war, eliminate nuclear and chemical weapons, and radically reduce conventional arms lies ahead.

The meeting in Bucharest attached paramount significance to developing the all-European process in all spheres, raising the continent to a new level of security and cooperation, and progressing in building an all-European home with most enterprising participation from the Warsaw Pact states.

The unanimous common stance held by the fraternal countries' delegations was expressed in the statement adopted at the meeting entitled "For a Stable and Secure Europe Free from Nuclear and Chemical Weapons, For Substantial Reductions in Armed Forces, Arms, and Military Expenditure."

The attention of the broad world public and the mass media was drawn to the priority goals formulated in this statement. They include the completion of work to elaborate a treaty on a 50-percent reduction in USSR and U.S. strategic offensive arms; the immediate cessation of nuclear weapons tests; the banning of the production of weapons-grade fissionable materials; the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons along with

missile technology for military purposes; the protection of peaceful nuclear facilities from attack; the acceleration of preparations for an international convention on the universal and complete banning of chemical weapons and the destruction of chemical weapons stocks.

Many observers have pointed out the realistic and constructive nature of this document, which considers the interests of all Europeans. It is in effect an integrated action program for the sake of a stable and secure Europe. The statement gives good grounds for stepping up European dialogue, above all the Vienna talks.

Everyone is aware that tense Warsaw Pact-NATO relations have not been conducive to an improvement in the political climate in Europe for many years. The shift of these relations to a nonconfrontational course and the organization of constructive dialogue at a political and military level will hasten the moment when Europe will be rid of the military blocs. The fraternal states' fundamental stance remains unchanged regarding the simultaneous disbandment of both alliances as the first step in the elimination of their military organizations.

The allied socialist states noted that the proposals submitted at the recent NATO Council session meet their positions halfway. The European public expects these proposals to be worked out in detail in the immediate future and put on the negotiating table in Vienna.

The Warsaw Pact meeting in Bucharest submitted a detailed program of concrete steps to strengthen security on our continent. While implementing their defensive doctrine, the participants in the Political Consultative Committee meeting envisage practical efforts to unilaterally reduce armed forces and armaments, military expenditure, and military activity. It goes without saying that the cause of European and world security would advance considerably if the NATO countries took corresponding steps.

Among the balanced, serious proposals put forward at the Political Consultative Committee meeting, the attention in Europe's capitals focused on those such as the creation of a center to avert the threat of war and prevent surprise attack in Europe—a body with informational-consultative functions; the convocation of a meeting of the 35 CSCE states; and international consultations, notably within the UN framework, on problems of converting military production.

The matter of European security is linked with incorporating the problems of tactical nuclear arms into the negotiating process. This is bound up with the fact that the destabilizing role of tactical nuclear missiles inevitably increases as conventional arms are cut. Moreover the

continent's public is alarmed by NATO plans to modernize these weapons. The question can be solved not by implementing modernization plans but by holding separate talks aimed at the phased reduction of tactical nuclear systems.

The allied states supported the Soviet Union's intention to initiate talks on this class of weapons—if NATO countries are prepared to do this—and embark on further unilateral reductions in tactical nuclear missiles in Europe. The USSR's decision to unilaterally withdraw 500 tactical nuclear munitions from the allied socialist countries this year along with its statement of its readiness to withdraw all nuclear munitions from its allies' territory in the period 1989-1991 provided that the United States takes a comparable reciprocal step won unanimous support in Bucharest.

Europe is the cradle of world civilization, the home of many of its most sublime achievements. It can now make an invaluable contribution to preserving peace and security on the planet, resolving the main problem—mankind's survival—and establishing the principles of good-neighborliness and mutually beneficial cooperation. There is vast scope for cooperation in the economy, scientific and technical progress, environmental problems, and the humanitarian sphere. The fraternal socialist countries are making a weighty contribution to this process and are prepared to continue doing so.

The world public has noted the clear, consistent stance held by the participants in the Political Consultative Committee meeting on Third World problems—problems which are very grave and require peoples' joint efforts to solve them. They resolutely advocated the peaceful regulation of regional conflicts, the further enhancement of the UN role in this, and the establishment of a new international economic order. The important role of the Nonaligned Movement in international life was pointed out.

Opinions were exchanged at the Political Consultative Committee meeting and the meeting of delegation leaders on fundamental questions of developing cooperation between fraternal states and endowing it with greater dynamism, depth, and scope with consideration for the real situation. The fraternal countries are on the verge of achieving new forms of cooperation. Life requires definite amendments to the Warsaw Pact Organization, which will be transformed from a military-political to a political-military alliance.

The world is diverse and indivisible. The peoples are pooling both common concerns and thoughts about the future, which must be peaceful, nonnuclear, and happy. This can only be ensured by joint efforts.

Foreign Ministry's Gerasimov Briefs Press 19 Jul

Says Chemical Weapons Talks Satisfactory

*LD1907134989 Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT
19 Jul 89*

[Text] Moscow July 19 TASS—The Soviet Union is satisfied with the results of the 11th round of Soviet-American consultations on issues of banning chemical weapons and hopes that they will have a positive effect on multilateral negotiations, a Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman told newsmen here today.

The consultations are held in addition to the multilateral talks at the Geneva disarmament conference.

Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the ministry's information directorate, said that the USSR attached special importance to the 11th round since this was a first full-scale meeting on chemical weapons between the USSR and the United States following the inauguration of a new administration in Washington and the holding of a conference on the prohibition of chemical weapons in Paris.

He said that tangible progress had been achieved as a result of intensive efforts.

Western Press reports quoting an American official as saying that positive results had been achieved at the 11th round reflect the true state of affairs, the Soviet spokesman said.

Gerasimov informed the journalists that the parties had drafted a document setting out procedures for inspections at request that would make it possible to conduct short-notice inspections of any area or installation.

In drafting the document, the parties used the experience of applying corresponding procedures envisaged by the Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles.

Expressing the hope that the latest Soviet-American initiative might soon be submitted for consideration to the multilateral talks, the spokesman said that the USSR expected U.S. consent to this step.

"The American official's remarks are encouraging in this sense," he added.

According to Gerasimov, considerable progress has also been achieved in drafting a document regulating the destruction of chemical weapon stockpiles and production facilities. It is believed in the USSR that work on this document could be completed shortly.

Gerasimov also pointed to advancement in coordinating a whole number of bilateral measures aimed to strengthen trust and exchange information on reciprocal inspections.

Urges Normalization of USSR-U.S. Trade

*LD1907144589 Moscow TASS in English 1422 GMT
19 Jul 89*

[Text] Moscow July 19 TASS—Normalising Soviet-American trade and removing artificial barriers in the way of its development would help improve the climate of world trade on the whole, perfect and harmonize the world economic processes, Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the USSR Foreign Ministry's Information Directorate, told a news briefing here today.

He was commenting on a recent speech at the committee on U.S.-Soviet relations in Washington by Dwayne Andreas, a co-chairman of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council. Andreas said, in particular, that in the past 15 years U.S. trade policy towards the Soviet Union had been clearly politicised and that this had backfired on the United States. The country had lost markets and the reputation of being a reliable partner. Gerasimov also recalled an appeal by president of the World Jewish Congress Edgar Bronfman to remove discriminatory barriers in trade. In one of the recent articles published in the American press he urged the normalisation of economic relations with the Soviet Union by lifting the Jackson-Vanik amendment. He also favoured admitting the Soviet Union into the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and said that Soviet integration into the world economy would benefit everyone.

The Soviet Union believes that its economy should be an organic part of the world economy and that the country should play an active part in the formation and observance of the rules of the international division of labour, scientific and technological exchanges, and trade on a mutually advantageous and equal basis.

Discusses UK Visits; UNESCO, Afghanistan

*LD1907150889 Moscow TASS in English 1456 GMT
19 Jul 89*

[Text] Moscow July 19 TASS—The CPSU CC [Central Committee] Plenum on inter-ethnic relations is moved down to September of this year, Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Information Directorate, said at a briefing at the ministry's press centre in Moscow today.

He said that a CPSU CC Politburo member, Soviet Defence Minister Army General Dmitry Yazov will visit the United Kingdom at the invitation of the British Defence Secretary George Younger from 25 through 28 July. This will be the first official visit in the history of Soviet-British relations by a Soviet defence minister to Great Britain, Gerasimov said. During his visit Dmitry Yazov will be received by the British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, hold conversations in the British Defence Ministry and visit British military bases and facilities.

From 24 through 28 July an alternate member of the CPSU CC Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Aleksandra Biryukova will visit Great Britain at the invitation of the British Government and of the Confederation of British Industry, the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said. Biryukova will have a conversation with Margaret Thatcher and hold talks with leaders of British companies working in light industry.

It is the view of the Soviet Union that UNESCO can play a most valuable role in humanizing international relations, preserving environment and gradually building a non-violent and nuclear-free world, Gerasimov said. The USSR, he said, is genuinely interested in broader cooperation with UNESCO, involving the participation of all the union republics, all Soviet peoples and nationalities. The Foreign Ministry spokesman briefed newsmen on the contents of the conversation held between the Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and UNESCO's Director-General Federico Mayor who is now in Moscow, and reported the signing of an agreement between the Soviet Government and UNESCO on setting up and functioning of a UNESCO bureau in the USSR which is to be opened in Moscow.

Referring to the talks between Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Anatoliy Adamishin with the Secretary General of the South African Council of Churches Frank Chicane, Gerasimov said that it was an interested and friendly exchange of opinions on the situation in South Africa and ways to settle it.

The setbacks suffered by the armed Afghan opposition at Jalalabad. [sentence as received] Khowst and Qandahar have exacerbated the already sharp contradictions between the main parties of the anti-government forces, the spokesman further said. In late June and early July of this year 8 field commanders died and over 220 mujaheds were killed and wounded in the bitter infighting between the formation of the Islamic Party of Afghanistan and the Islamic Society of Afghanistan. "Everything tends to indicate that the 'dollar jihad', actively stimulated in Afghan territory by the United States, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia has no justification and is doomed to gradual degradation and failure", Gerasimov said.

Comments on Sharon's 'Arafat Remark
LD1907144189 Moscow TASS in English 1424 GMT
19 Jul 89

[Text] Moscow July 19 TASS—Soviet Foreign Ministry Spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov described the statement of Ariel Sharon, Israeli minister for commerce and industry, as undisguised instigation to violence and terror. Sharon has called for using force to suppress the massive manifestations of the Palestinian population in the occupied territories and for physically liquidating the Palestinian leadership, above all Yasir 'Arafat.

Speaking at a briefing here today, Gerasimov said that Sharon's statement betrayed an intention to frustrate both the positive developments registered to-date in the matter of a Middle East settlement and the world's growing desire to see the Middle East conflict settled by political means and on the basis of a balance of interests. The statement is also a response to the growing number of Israelis wishing to see a start of a dialogue with the PLO, Gerasimov said.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the statement of the Israeli minister caused a negative reaction in the United States as prejudicial to the cause of peace in the region.

Mitterrand Remarks, G-7 Summit Documents Noted
PM1907154589 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
18 Jul 89 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Yu. Kovalenko dispatch: "The 'Seven' Sum Up Results"]

[Text] Paris—Replying to a question about the results of the conference of heads of seven leading capitalist states, which has ended in Paris, at the request of the IZVESTIYA and TASS correspondents, French President F. Mitterrand touched on the question of relations between the [Group of] "seven" [G-7] and the Soviet Union.

"We wish the democratization process in the Soviet Union success," the French president emphasized, "we hail the boldness of the reforms being implemented, and we are ready to assist them as much as we can."

There is a whole number of aspects here, the president continued—economic, political, military. Serious steps must be implemented in the disarmament sphere before we can draw final conclusions. The powers which gathered in Paris are ready to develop relations and to promote an exchange in various spheres and changes which will lead to greater freedom.

The Soviet Union, the French head of state went on to say, plays a great role in the world, being one of the two mightiest military powers. The president is following with great interest the changes occurring in the USSR.

It was precisely East-West relations that occupied the dominant place at the Paris forum of the leaders of Britain, Italy, Canada, the United States, France, the FRG, and Japan. Its participants familiarized themselves with great interest with M.S. Gorbachev's letter addressed to F. Mitterrand on the occasion of the meeting of the "seven," in which the Soviet leader proposes to these states the start of a constructive dialogue on questions of economic cooperation. "This message," French Foreign Minister R. Dumas declared, "can be a decisive element in the policy of detente and rapprochement between East and West." U.S. President G. Bush also made a positive assessment of it. For his part F.

Mitterrand told Soviet journalists that he will reply to M.S. Gorbachev's letter in the very near future in the spirit of its discussion at the session of the "seven."

A declaration adopted at the Paris conference was devoted to East-West relations. "We see good opportunities," it states, "for countries in East and West to work together on the search for a satisfactory resolution to conflicts in various parts of the world and in the struggle against backwardness, for the conservation of natural resources and the environment, and for the creation of a freer and more open world."

The declaration expresses the hope that the democratization process, which is gathering momentum after decades of military confrontation, ideological antagonism, and mistrust, will become the basis for a strengthening dialogue and cooperation. The leaders of the "seven" proposed to the socialist states the development of balanced economic cooperation on a healthy commercial basis in accordance with common security interests and the principles of international trade.

The countries of the "seven," the declaration points out, will continue efforts aimed at a total ban on chemical weapons, at achieving equilibrium at the lowest possible level of conventional forces in Europe, and at substantially reducing Soviet and U.S. strategic nuclear weapons. At the same time the document maintains that the imbalance of forces in Europe and Asia in the USSR's favor remains an "object of threat" [obyekt ugrozy] to the states of the "seven," and so the latter's governments see no alternative to the strategy of nuclear deterrence in the foreseeable future.

Questions connected with the debts of Third World countries occupied a special place on the forum agenda. Some specific steps and bold initiatives which could cardinally change the existing state of affairs and cancel at least some of the debts had been expected. However, the declaration on economic questions confines itself just to stating that debts exacerbated by poverty are a problem that must be resolved in "a spirit of solidarity." The document's authors stress the need to examine the debt problem not on a global scale but in each specific instance. In addition, the declaration contains the wish that debtor states pursue a "healthy economic policy" with the help of the IMF and the World Bank, "stimulate investments," and so forth.

The proposal to hold an international "North-South" conference, which was advanced by the presidents of India, Egypt, Venezuela, and Senegal and supported by F. Mitterrand, did not meet with a response in the documents of the meeting. It was opposed by the United States and Britain. Commentators point out that the leaders of Third World countries cannot fail to feel bitter and disappointed in this connection.

Problems of the environment, which were discussed for the first time at such conferences, take up half the declaration on economic questions, which runs to 56 points. The "seven" called for urgent measures to be taken to maintain ecological equilibrium in the world and for developing countries to be helped in the struggle against pollution. Certain states, including France, pointed to the need for a link between development and environmental conservation. The leaders of the "seven" advocated strengthening the existing institutions tackling problems of ecology within the UN framework, as well as ending at the end of this century the worldwide production of freons, which are destroying the earth's ozone layer.

The declaration also speaks of international cooperation in the struggle against drugs and AIDS.

Another declaration is devoted to human rights, the situation in China, and terrorism. It was announced that the next meeting of the "seven" will be held in the United States next year.

Summit's Impact on Global Ties Assessed

PM1907161989 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
18 Jul 89 Second Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Bolshakov dispatch: "Results of the Meeting in the 'Arch.' Decisions of the 'Big Seven'"]

[Text] Paris, 17 Jul—The conference in the "Arch," as the summit between the heads of government of the "Big Seven"—Britain, Italy, Canada, the United States, France, the FRG, and Japan—has been called here, will be remembered as a model of the inconveniences associated with this kind of meeting. The constant gridlocks owing to streets being closed, the security helicopters landing in Paris' squares, and the endless document checks en route between the Louvre pyramid and the "Arch" skyscraper in Paris' ultramodern suburb of La Defense, where the conference was held, are what have annoyed many residents of the French capital. The Paris conference will also leave quite a profound mark on the memory of the world community.

Of the 33 heads of state officially invited to celebrate the bicentennial of the great French Revolution—which it was decided in Paris to make a working occasion by staging the "Big Seven" summit concurrently—most belong to the "poor South." It is with these countries that the "rich North"—that is, the industrially developed capitalist states—have the most problems, chief among which is debt. Long before the opening of the Paris conference the main struggle was about debt. The struggle was waged, as it were, in two dimensions—the political dimension and the economic dimension.

Paris did not rule out the possibility of a broader summit during the bicentennial celebrations, similar to the North-South conference held in Cancun (Mexico). But the idea was rejected. Emphasizing, nevertheless, its

pertinence, four presidents—Abdou Diouf [Senegal], Husni Mubarak [Egypt], Carlos Andres Perez [Venezuela] and Rajiv Gandhi [India]—in the name of the southern countries appealed to President Mitterrand as the chairman of the conference of the “seven” in a letter, which emphasized the urgent need, in the immediate future, for a North-South conference on global problems of the economy and environment. The “seven” were also addressed by the participants of the counter-conference of the seven poorest countries, which was organized in Paris by representatives of the peasants and general public of Bangladesh, Brazil, Burkina-Faso, Haiti, Mozambique, the Philippines and Zaire.

Their declaration states in particular: “We reject the right of the ‘Big Seven’ to speak on behalf of the entire world and all mankind.” Of course, the declaration was politely accepted at the entrance to the Louvre pyramid; the poor people were not allowed to proceed any further. But, of course, their declaration did not influence the conference agenda. Different laws operate at the top of the capitalist pyramid—the law of the strong and the law of the richest. And it is on this basis that the forum of the richest countries proceeds in its policy with regard to poor countries.

Economically the discussions of the problem of the debt of the “poor South” have been proceeding for several years, and it is well known that many countries of the North, including Canada, the FRG, and France, have “remitted” their debts, recognizing the impossibility that they will be repaid. These remitted debts, however, are in total a drop in the bucket compared with the gigantic trillion-dollar debt which holds the developing countries in financial thrall, primarily to the United States. Washington simply has no intention of remitting this debt. Under the “Brady Plan” worked out there and named for the current U.S. secretary of the treasury, the debtor countries—primarily the countries of the Maghreb, Asia, and Latin America—will be forced to pay considerable compensation to the creditor banks in return for having their debts reduced. Essentially one form of financial bondage would be replaced by another. But without this, the advocates of the “Brady Plan” allege, the “improvement of the debtor countries’ economies will be impossible.”

Both before and during the “conference in the Arch” the United States campaigned for this plan to be adopted by the entire “Big Seven” and for it to form the basis of foreign exchange and financial policy for the next few years.

The sustained pressure from Washington acquired particular strength and significance as a result of the fact that a “Common Market” delegation was taking part in the Paris conference. As a result, the plan—although slightly edited by the finance ministers participating in the conference—was recommended in principle as a guide for action. The “Big Seven” adopted an “elastic

resolution” on control of the countries’ exchange rates. Proposals on this score should be ready for the next “Big Seven” meeting, to be held in New York in 1990.

While the problems of southern debts to the North were discussed in the quiet offices of the “Arch,” the conference spotlighted the problems of East-West relations. For the first time in the history of such meetings the “round table” of the “Big Seven” held a letter from M.S. Gorbachev to President F. Mitterrand as chairman of the conference. As could be understood from U.S. President G. Bush’s statement at the press conference after the Paris summit—where the deepest interest was shown in the changes taking place in the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries—the most serious discussion was given to the letter’s proposal for new approaches to the development of economic, political, and cultural ties between the capitalist West and the socialist countries, and on the need to review the entire range of these relations, bearing in mind the real contribution made by the socialist countries to the world economy, including the USSR’s participation in one form or another in the future in meetings such as the conference at the “Arch.”

M.S. Gorbachev’s proposals for the “summit” at the “Arch” were truly revolutionary. People were also unprepared for them because, as many observers are noting, the reply contained in the “Big Seven” declaration on East-West relations betrays old approaches and is clearly losing out in the face of the “Kremlin’s vivid new political thinking.”

First and foremost this applies to the oath of loyalty to the NATO doctrine of “deterrence” contained in the aforesaid declaration. The “Big Seven” countries stated the need to seek ways of completely banning chemical weapons and establishing equilibrium in conventional weapons in Europe at the lowest possible level and supported the Soviet and U.S. efforts to achieve substantial reductions in their nuclear missile arsenals. At the same time, the “Big Seven” declaration altogether avoided any kind of response to the recent Warsaw Pact proposals, including the proposal to eliminate nuclear weapons in the European theater. The “Big Seven” again advocated the retention of the existing military blocs and the safeguarding of security by improving nuclear and conventional weapons.

The declaration on East-West relations notes that favorable prospects exist for jointly seeking just solutions to regional conflicts, in the struggle against backwardness, and in the campaign to preserve our planet’s resources and protect the environment. The “Big Seven” expressed readiness for “balanced economic cooperation on a commercial basis.” It was decided to develop relations particularly vigorously with Poland and Hungary, which, judging by everything, will be given most-favored-nation status in all aspects of economic ties with the West—from loans to joint ventures. The declaration directly

links this with the political changes taking place in these countries, which were presented to the "Arch" conference participants as a desirable model for all other socialist countries.

The Paris conference's wide-ranging agenda, which covered virtually all world problems, revealed the undoubted unity of the "Big Seven" countries' approach. This applies to the joint recommendations on debt problems and to relations with the socialist countries. The declaration on China, which the "Big Seven" is threatening with new sanctions, is typical in this respect. The "Common Market" has been instructed to directly coordinate Western aid to Poland and Hungary.

The "Big Seven" retained virtually the same positions as regards the problems of the fight against terrorism, the situation in the Near East—particularly Lebanon—southern Africa, and so forth.

The supreme council of the capitalist world, which meets annually, is becoming an increasingly influential forum as this institution develops. Acting on the basis of consensus and common interests, the world's richest and most industrially developed countries can now largely smooth over their inevitable antagonisms for the sake of maintaining the stability needed for international capital to work. Bilateral actions and mutual relations are therefore increasingly giving way to multilateral, collective efforts in virtually all areas. On the one hand, this naturally makes the development of events in the world—not least in the economic sphere—quite predictable; but, on the other hand, it increases a hundredfold the opportunities for multinational corporations and banks to act as dictators and to influence all world politics. This new phenomenon in relations between the two opposed social systems within the framework of the world community has to be taken into account in our complex and interlinked world.

Gorbachev Meets With UNESCO Director
*LD1907191989 Moscow TASS in English 1837 GMT
19 Jul 89*

[Text] Moscow July 19 TASS—Mikhail Gorbachev met in the Kremlin today with Federico Mayor, director general of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).

The interlocutors had already met in the past: in 1986 when Federico Mayor was in USSR as a founder and active participant of the Issyk-Kul Forum and in 1987 in connection with the establishment of an international foundation for the survival and development of mankind.

From the outset the conversation assumed the tenor of a lively and intellectually intense exchange of opinions on problems of concern to the world community. The conversation was characterised by reciprocal warmth, respect for one another and mutual understanding.

Gorbachev said that at the present stage the restructuring concept was being put to the test by life. Political processes are rapidly developing in society. They are even outpacing the processes at work in other spheres, including in the economy. This leads to the emergence of new demands and to a radicalisation of public sentiments. Under these conditions, of special importance is a wise and dynamic policy of the party—the only force capable of holding the ship on its course and preventing it from listing.

At present restructuring is passing through the most difficult, critical time. And the party must discharge its role: consolidate all the forces—the working class, the peasantry, intelligentsia, "formal" and "nonformal" movements, all the living elements in the country, all who favour restructuring and the revolutionary renovation of society.

Our desire is that in the society the construction of which was begun in October 1917 man could feel himself well and that his material and spiritual needs could be met more fully.

Another aspect of restructuring is our vision of the modern world as coherent and interdependent. This is what we call the new political thinking. If politics is not enriched with morality and scientific knowledge, then no new international relations, based on humanism and on universal human values, will come about. UNESCO, which brings together large and authoritative intellectual forces, may have its weighty say in this endeavour.

Federico Mayor supported this idea. He stressed that thanks to restructuring, the Soviet Union now enjoys tremendous moral authority in the world. Restructuring is of significance not only to the USSR, it is also indispensable from the viewpoint of improving international relations.

Federico Mayor shared his thoughts about the principal trends in UNESCO's present activities, about its efforts to work out measures and programmes for the 1990s. At issue, among other things, are scientific concepts for the development of human personality, protection of the environment, natural disaster control and steps to enhance the intellectual potential of UNESCO.

Gorbachev emphasized the Soviet Union's interest in an active participation in different UNESCO programmes and in developing links and cooperation with that international organisation.

The meeting was attended by Eduard Shevardnadze, a CPSU CC Politburo member and Soviet foreign minister, as well as Ivan Frolov, an aide to the general secretary to the CPSU Central Committee.

Shevardnadze, UNESCO's Mayor Sign Agreement
*LD1907132289 Moscow TASS in English 1253 GMT
19 Jul 89*

[Text] Moscow July 19 TASS—Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and UNESCO Director-General Federico Mayor signed today an agreement between the Soviet Government and the U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation on establishing a UNESCO bureau in the USSR.

The bureau will be opened in Moscow next year with a view to promoting cooperation between UNESCO and Soviet scientific, cultural, educational and other organisations.

Mayor is on an official visit in Moscow.

In the friendly conversation, Shevardnadze pointed out that the Soviet Union favoured the growth of UNESCO's authority in the system of present-day international relations.

The USSR believes that UNESCO could play an invaluable role in humanising international relations, preserving the environment and building a non-violent, nuclear-free world.

Mayor described UNESCO efforts within the context of defining its strategy for the 1990s and expressed views on specific areas of cooperation between UNESCO and the USSR.

Ryzhkov Greets World Council of Churches
*PM2007100989 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
18 Jul 89 Morning Edition p 4*

[USSR Premier N. Ryzhkov's greetings to World Council of Churches Central Committee session in Moscow]

[Text] To the participants in the World Council of Churches Central Committee session.

On behalf of the Soviet Government I greet the authoritative representatives of churches from many countries who have gathered in Moscow at the invitation of the Russian Orthodox Church.

People in the USSR rate highly the efforts of the World Council of Churches aimed at advancing the world community along the path of creating a nonviolent and just world between peoples.

In the course of restructuring in the USSR relations between the state and the church are improving and conditions are being ensured for the full-blooded participation of believers in social transformations.

In the spirit of the new political thinking the Soviet Union consistently advocates the harmonization and humanization of interstate relations and the joint resolution of urgent problems common to all mankind. We are open to the world and are ready to cooperate with everyone for whom life and the dignity of the individual are the supreme value and for whom tolerance of a different way of thinking and way of life is the norm of personal and public behavior.

We hope that the Soviet state's stand on such fundamental questions of the world community's existence will prove consonant with your convictions.

Please accept my sincere wishes for success in your work for the good of the human race.

[Signed] N. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

United States & Canada

Bush's Speech in Netherlands Highlighted

LD2007034289 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 1405 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Text] Moscow, 19 July—TASS political observer Yevgeniy Babenko writes:

The present speech by President G. Bush of the United States in Leiden (in the Netherlands) is of great significance, at least by virtue of three circumstances. First, it is to a considerable extent devoted to an assessment of Soviet-American relations at the current stage. Second, this assessment was given after the first visit by the head of the White House to Poland and Hungary. Third and finally, G. Bush's Leiden speech was made in the course of the "Captive Nations Week," which, as is well known, is held traditionally in the United States in the third week of July.

The decision to hold such "weeks" was made by the U.S. Congress a very long time ago, 30 years to be precise, when the world and international politics were quite different. The first artificial satellite had already been launched, but detente still belonged to the category of completely unknown ideas. Months remained before the U-2 incident and a further 3 years before the Caribbean crisis that brought the world to the verge of a nuclear catastrophe.... Some were calling black white and others white black, and both sides stubbornly insisted on having their own way.

Yes, much has changed in the period since the summer of 1953. Let us take the language, style, and content of political discussions and speeches. Would it have been conceivable 3 decades ago to present the current pronouncements of the U.S. President, such as those made, for instance, in Leiden? He said: "We support the reforms in Eastern Europe and also in the Soviet Union.... We shall play a constructive role in the economic development of Eastern Europe, in the development of political pluralism, and in the creation of an international atmosphere in which reforms may be crowned with success. It is precisely for this reason that the United States' relations with the Soviet Union are so important."

True, it is said here that the improvement in relations between the United States and USSR is promoting, in the mind of the American Administration, a "slackening of the pressure on the countries of Eastern Europe, especially those which are on the front edge of reform." But this small passage, which is concealed deep within the presidential text, is rather a conventional tribute to "Moscow's intrigues" or, more precisely to those who see such "intrigues" everywhere and all the time. Well, as the saying goes, may there be free will for the free-wheeling.

But the statement of President Bush for the "Week of the Captive Nations" is quite another thing. Here the "expansion of communism" and "Cuban mercenaries" in Africa, and the "puppet regime" in Kabul and "repressions on the part of local dictators" in Nicaragua are mixed in....

Honestly, one does not even want to cite any expansive quotations from the statement on "the occasion of the week," so worn are they in time, and so similar are they to their twin sisters from past years and decades.

Having seized upon the idea of a common European home, where there would be room for all Europeans, and likewise for the United States and Canada, the head of the White House has even specified that it will be possible in that future home to move freely from one room to the next. Just as in any real home which currently exists in Paris, London, Moscow, or Washington. Who is arguing?

Discussion of real projects for the construction of a common peaceful domicile for us, hopefully in the near future, stands on the agenda of the peoples, rather than the ceremonies involving the standards of the "crusades" of yesteryear.

Bush, Gorbachev Cited on East-West Ties

PM1907143189 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
17 Jul 89 Second Edition p 6

[Yuriy Zhukov "View From Moscow": "Diplomacy and Propaganda"]

[Text] The term "deideologization" came into use comparatively recently. But the essence of it, signifying a separation of states' foreign policy from political propaganda, has been keenly debated by diplomats for ages. I will remind you that one important aspect of the preparations for the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and the United States was the elaboration of the text of the notes "On the Question of Propaganda" which President Roosevelt and People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs Litvinov exchanged on 16 November 1933.

Soviet and U.S. diplomats were utterly meticulous in formulating the celebrated four points of the mutual pledge to "unswervingly respect the indisputable right" of every country to build its own life "at its own discretion." It was particularly stressed that the sides would "refrain from any agitation or propaganda" geared to "forcibly change one another's political or social system."

Unfortunately, these reasonable pledges were subsequently violated on repeated occasions, although to varying degrees, by both sides, particularly during the cold war. But of late, with the influence of the new thinking making an increasing impact on international relations, the idea of the deideologization of foreign policy has again come to the fore. One was vividly

reminded of this by Soviet leader M.S. Gorbachev's official visits to Britain, the FRG, and France and his address at the Council of Europe, which attracted universal attention, and also by U.S. President G. Bush's official visits to Poland and Hungary and his participation in the Paris conference of the "seven" developed capitalist states.

"The Europeans will be able to respond to the challenges of the next century only by pooling efforts," the Soviet leader said at the Council of Europe 6 July. "We believe that what they need is one Europe—peaceful and democratic, retaining all its diversity and adhering to common humanitarian ideals, flourishing and extending a hand to the whole of the rest of the world."

"Our task is clear," the U.S. President said 3 days later, leaving for Warsaw. "Elimination of the old fragmentation, implementation of a decades-old dream, and the emergence of a new Europe characterized by security, prosperity, peace, and freedom."

The fact that the hopes expressed by the leaders of the two major powers coincide almost word for word does not, however, eliminate the serious issues which occur to anyone who carefully follows the development of international affairs. One must consider the two sides' fundamentally different approaches to the solution of very complex European problems, formulated by them in the past. This is what the formulations look like:

In his program speech to the United Nations on 7 December last year the Soviet leader stressed that the all-European cooperation desired by all implies unity amid diversity. The deideologization of interstate relations, the speech said, is the imperative of the new stage. We are not abandoning our beliefs, our philosophy and traditions, nor are we urging anyone to abandon theirs. But we do not intend either to isolate ourselves amid our own values. During an exchange of each nation's independent and original creations, let everyone demonstrate the advantages of his system. This is a honest struggle between ideologies. But it must not carry over into mutual relations between states.

G. Bush said something else quite recently in the West German city of Mainz:

"The time has come.... In my capacity as President I will do everything in my power to open up the closed societies of Eastern Europe.... The unification of the scattered freedom movements in Eastern Europe is an enormous task for Western democracies. And it is first and foremost the major political parties in the West that must assume this historic responsibility."

What "freedom movements" did the U.S. President have in mind? Perhaps he was intending to express in a manner Americans are accustomed to hearing his support for the political reforms bringing about democratization in the USSR and the other socialist countries?

No—the well informed U.S. press was quick to point out that the speech was not about that at all, but about fundamental changes in the very foundations of the state and social setup in the socialist countries, as a result of which they would cease to be socialist.

To be fair, I would say that the U.S. President did not indicate as much in his speeches in Poland and Hungary, but confined himself to statements about the U.S. desire for constructive cooperation with the East European countries which are currently implementing reforms and promises to help them.

But, at the same time, patent evidence of a diametrically opposite tendency was provided by, as ever, anonymous "officials" accompanying the U.S. President and Western press correspondents citing them. The overt intention was to ideologize relations with these socialist countries. Some people, not exactly behaving with undue modesty, even tried to portray the U.S. President's trip as a "trip behind the 'iron curtain,' equivalent to a triumphal tour marking victory in the cold war." The magazine U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT unashamedly wrote that the socialist countries, expecting Western aid, will have to make "political and economic changes" in order to be "more like us."

It remains to be added that at the Paris meeting of state and government heads of the seven leading capitalist states the U.S. President, according to his spokesman, Fitzwater, "urged his partners to encourage the communist states to develop a Western-style economy."

To be frank, I do not think that those who advocate such projects believe for a moment that they are feasible. It is a banal propaganda operation in the style of the Truman era, when it was fashionable to talk about "rolling back communism." But there is a question that has not been answered yet: What is behind the current efforts by certain forces in the West to deliberately try to ideologize foreign policy? Is it not clear that such actions run counter to assurances about the continuity of the course of strengthening peaceful coexistence, which has been the dominant one in East and West in the latter half of the eighties and which none other than U.S. President G. Bush himself has pledged to continue and deepen?

White House Opposes Helms's Line on PLO Dialogue
LD2007095289 Moscow TASS in English 0811 GMT
20 Jul 89

[Text] Washington July 20 TASS—The White House is conducting delicate behind-the-scenes talks to soften the wording or secure the withdrawal of an amendment submitted by conservative Senator Jesse Helms, which can thwart the dialogue between representatives of the United States and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) launched last year.

This issue was raised by President George Bush at Wednesday's [19 July] meeting with congressional leaders.

Official White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater said that the President opposes the amendment, which would restrict or halt the dialogue with the PLO. The President believes that it would damage peace efforts in the Middle East and have an adverse influence on relations between Congress and the White House in dealing with foreign policy issues.

Senator Robert Packwood, who took part in the meeting, quoted Bush as telling lawmakers that if this amendment is adopted, it would block talks with anyone who was at any time linked with the PLO.

The White House spokesman said that the administration hopes to persuade Senator Helms to change his stance, thus far, however, their efforts have not been a success.

The friction between the White House and Senate on this amendment does not at all mean any change in the U.S. Administration's general approach to the solution of the Middle East problem. According to Fitzwater, in public statements of Secretary of State James Baker and many pronouncements on this issue by other figures, the United States hailed Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's proposal for limited elections on the occupied territories as a concept which could bring about an expansion of peace efforts. We would like to see this process moving forward, he quoted them as saying.

According to Fitzwater, this position was reaffirmed in a message which Bush recently sent to Prime Minister Shamir. He refused to be specific. However, Secretary of State Baker said recently that there have been absolutely no changes in the United States' attitude to the idea of convening an international conference on the Middle East.

President Bush Statement on Nicaragua Reported
LD2007081289 Moscow TASS in English 0731 GMT
20 Jul 89

[Text] Washington July 20 TASS—By TASS correspondent Igor Ignatyev: United States' policy toward Nicaragua remains unchanged, judging by a statement made by U.S. President George Bush on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Sandinista revolution. Bush's statement, issued by the White House, says that ten years ago there was "widespread satisfaction here and in Latin America that the anti-Somoza revolution in Nicaragua had triumphed."

The statement makes no mention of the fact that the United States had for decades supported the Somoza dictatorship which had come to power with the help of U.S. Marines, but claims that the U.S. "contributed to the overthrow of Somoza by cutting off military assistance."

However, in the opinion of the White House, the Sandinistas have not justified hopes for a "turn toward democracy."

The Sandinistas brought "economic ruin to their country" and built up "the largest army in Central America," Bush said, again keeping silent about the fact that the United States in the last few years have been seeking to topple the Nicaraguan Government by mobilising and financing the contra rebels.

The President claimed that the Sandinista government is trying to "prevent a free and fair election," continues a "military buildup" and "subverts" neighbouring countries.

The statement suggests that the administration would like the Sandinista government to enter into talks with the contras on the rebels' terms and accept their conditions concerning democratisation.

"There will be dim prospects for national reconciliation unless the internal opposition and the Nicaraguan resistance are made full partners in this process," Bush pointed out.

Last April, the United States resumed its program of direct "non-military" aid to the contras as part of its campaign of "power pressure" on the Sandinistas. The U.S. Congress allocated 49.7 million dollars for the program until February 1990.

Bush also extended the U.S. embargo on trade with Nicaragua, announced five years ago.

American scientist Richard Barnet told the CNN [Cable News Network] television network that the secret war against Nicaragua, which has claimed the lives of 50,000 Nicaraguans, has not helped the United States achieve its goals.

He warned the administration against trying to topple the Sandinista government and interfering in the internal affairs of other countries.

The Sandinistas pose no threat to U.S. national security, Barnet said.

U.S., ROK Defense Ministers Meet in Washington
PM2007090589 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA
in Russian 18 Jul 89 First Edition p 3

[TASS report followed by V. Viktorov article under the rubric "News and Comment": "Will a Cutback Ensur"—first paragraph is TASS report]

[Text] Washington, 17 Jul—The latest annual U.S.-South Korean consultative conference on security problems is due to begin its work in the Pentagon. The two countries' delegations are headed by Secretary of Defense R. Cheney and National Defense Minister Yi Sang-hun.

Special attention is focused on the present conference in the Pentagon. The point is that this U.S.-South Korean meeting is opening against the background of growing

demands for a cutback in the U.S. military presence in South Korea, where over 43,000 U.S. servicemen and a large quantity of combat equipment are stationed at present.

Such demands can, moreover, be heard even in the U.S. Congress. Last month, for example, influential Democrat Senator C. Levin introduced a proposal for a phased reduction of U.S. troops in the south of the Korean peninsula to 10,000 men. A little later, a group of senators sent a message to Secretary of Defense R. Cheney noting that the forthcoming Washington meeting between the leaders of the two countries' military departments offers "an ideal opportunity to begin discussing the topic of reducing the U.S. military presence in the Korean peninsula."

By way of substantiation of their stance, both C. Levin and the group of senators point out the improved situation in the world as a whole and in the Far East in particular, and also the fact that the maintenance of such a large contingent of U.S. troops in a state of permanent readiness in South Korea is costing the United States, as the saying goes, a pretty penny.

U.S. Secretary of Defense R. Cheney himself has repeatedly declared that as yet his department has no plans at all to reduce the numerical strength of U.S. troops in the Korean peninsula. In his turn, U.S. Secretary of State J. Baker emphasized—both during his recent Asian tour and in his latest statements—that Washington's policy on stationing armed forces in the Asian and Pacific region "remains as before."

Naturally, the idea of possible reductions in U.S. forces in South Korea does not find support in Seoul. Various official spokesmen there have started claiming that this must not be done under any circumstances and that it is a matter for the distant future. Furthermore, the draft state budget for the next fiscal year published in Seoul proposes that the sum appropriated for the maintenance of the U.S. contingent in South Korea be almost doubled.

It is expected that the South Korean military delegation at the meeting which is due to begin will ask its U.S. partners to include in the text of the joint communique promises to maintain the numerical strength of the U.S. military grouping in the south of the Korean Peninsula at its present level "for the foreseeable future."

What will be the outcome? Will the position of reason and realism triumph? I do not think so. Both the Pentagon and Seoul are interested in maintaining the former course. Unfortunately, this course leads to further confrontation and whipping up of tension in the Far East.

Matlock, Shevardnadze Discuss Cambodia Conference
LD1907163489 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 1548 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Text] Moscow, 19 Jul (TASS)—Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, today received Jack Matlock, U.S. ambassador to the USSR, at the latter's request.

During a conversation certain questions of Soviet-U.S. interaction connected with preparations for the international conference on Cambodia in Paris were discussed.

Successful Maiden Flight of Stealth Bomber Noted
PM2007074589 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
18 Jul 89 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "'Stealth' Bomber Test"]

[Text] San Francisco, 17 Jul—The U.S. Air Force has conducted the first flight test of its state-of-the-art B-2 strategic bomber. An official Pentagon spokesman said that the ultramodern aircraft's successful flight opens a new page in military aviation.

The bomber, which uses "Stealth" technology to make radar detection by a potential adversary difficult, took off from the Northrop Corporation airfield. Describing a loop over the Mojave Desert the matt black aircraft, which outwardly resembles a gigantic bat, smoothly touched down on the concrete landing strip at Edwards Air Force Base 60 km from its point of takeoff.

Pentagon researchers and specialists consider the B-2 today's most sophisticated combat aircraft. Its creation and assembly were shrouded in an unprecedented veil of secrecy.

An effective absence of any fuselage in the customary form and a broken rear wing line are characteristic features of the "Stealth" aircraft. It is equipped with powerful computers and systems for countering ground- and air-based radars. The aircraft has a range of 16,000 km without refueling in midair and can carry 25 tonnes of nuclear or conventional weapons.

The Pentagon wants to buy 132 new-generation bombers for the strategic air forces at an approximate cost of \$70.2 billion. The cost of each aircraft is now estimated at \$532 million.

USSR Delegation Goes to U.S. for POW Information
PM1907101189 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA
in Russian 16 Jul 89 First Edition p 2

[“Our Correspondent” report: “We Shall Not Abandon Them to Misfortune”]

[Text] A delegation of former internationalist soldiers headed by O. Zapertov, chairman of the All-Union Association of Councils of Soldiers of the Reserve and Internationalist Soldiers and of Defense-Patriotic Associations, has left by air for the United States.

“We will be trying to solve some questions associated with discovering what has happened to Soviet prisoners of war in Afghanistan and securing their release,” O. Zapertov told our correspondent. “For this purpose we will be meeting members of the International Committee for Rescuing Soviet Prisoners in the Republic of Afghanistan.”

"We will amplify the lists of prisoners of war and find out, if possible, who is to be found where.

"This trip, organized by the Soviet Peace Foundation, became possible thanks to our preliminary meetings with members of the International Committee and its aktiv in Washington in early June this year.

"This will be a short trip, lasting 8 days. But a lot of work will have to be done. All seven members of our delegation are ready for it—I. Blishchenko, vice president of the Association of Soviet Jurists; V. Turchin, member of the "Nadezhda" People's Committee for Rescuing Soviet Prisoners of War in Afghanistan; V. Kurdyukov, instructor with the Belorussian Communist Youth League Central Committee; and the others."

U.S. Communist Party Holds Conference on Ideology
PM1907153189 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
17 Jul 89 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Communist Party of the United States of America Conference"]

[Text] New York, 16 Jul—American Communists' tasks in the new conditions of the ideological struggle are the theme of a Communist Party of the United States [CPUSA] conference which has opened in Chicago. Over 600 delegates from party organizations all over the country assembled at the University of Illinois to exchange opinions on topical problems of their activity and outline the future course of struggle. It is expected that the conference will adopt a new edition of the party program.

CPUSA National Chairman G. Hall spoke at the opening ceremony. He stressed that the party is holding an ideological conference for the first time in its history. The world is going through a "time of rapid political and economic change of a qualitative type," the U.S. Communist leader noted. For that reason it is time to take a new look at questions of ideology in the Communist Party's activity.

The speaker criticized claims that "socialism is retreating" in the international arena. He named the changes currently taking place in the Soviet Union as striking evidence of the viability of the ideas of socialism. The CPUSA supports the policy of restructuring and glasnost, G. Hall stressed.

The conference participants are continuing their work in 16 seminars, which are examining various aspects of CPUSA ideological work.

China

Jiang Zemin Addresses Communist Youth League
PM2007093589 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
18 Jul 89 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Attention to Young People"]

[Text] Beijing, 17 Jul—Speaking here at a meeting with participants in an enlarged meeting of the Chinese Communist Youth League [CYL] Central Committee Standing Committee, Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, urged that young people be raised in a spirit of patriotism, socialism, and national pride.

The CPC leader said that all party and youth organizations must conduct a profound analysis of the recent disturbances and counterrevolutionary revolts in Beijing and draw lessons from these events. The CPC and the CYL must, Jiang Zemin indicated, combat bourgeois liberalization while holding clear positions.

The CPC Central Committee general secretary called for great attention to be devoted to raising the PRC's young people. He spoke approvingly of the role played by the CYL in the course of the struggle against the disturbances.

Tian Jiyun Comments on USSR-PRC Cooperation
LD1907164989 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT
19 Jul 89

[Text] Beijing July 19 TASS—"Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to China is of really historical significance. The visit enabled our countries to round off the past, open the future and normalise the relations", Tian Jiyun, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China Central Committee, deputy premier of the State Council of the People Republic of China, said at a meeting with a delegation of the Ministry of Fisheries of the USSR, now on an official visit here. The delegation is led by Minister Nikolay Kotlyar.

As is being evinced by the development of the international situation, the Soviet leader's visit to China will exert a great impact not only on bilateral Soviet-Chinese relations but also on the situation in the world as a whole.

Tian Jiyun, who leads the Chinese panel of the joint Soviet-Chinese Commission for Economic, Trade and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, will fly to Moscow on July 20 to attend the commission's fourth meeting. He underlined that this would be the first session after Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to China. "It will be a working meeting, not formal. Concrete topics will be discussed to broaden cooperation in the future", he said.

Deputy Premier Jiyun Leaves for Moscow

LD2007093689 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 0918 GMT 20 Jul 89

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jul (TASS)—Tian Jiyun, member of the Politburo of the CPC Central Committee and deputy premier of the PRC State Council, today left Beijing for Moscow. He is heading a Chinese delegation which will take part in the work of the fourth joint Soviet-Chinese Economic, Trade, and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Commission.

Questions of further developing and strengthening bilateral trade and economic cooperation will be discussed.

USSR, Chinese Ministers Sign Fishing Documents

LD1907131689 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 0400 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Excerpts] Beijing 19 July (TASS)—As a result of Soviet-Chinese talks on further developing and expanding bilateral cooperation in fisheries and the fishing industry that took place here today, two documents have been signed: "Basic Guidelines for Cooperation in Fisheries Between the USSR and the PRC for 1989-95" and a communique on the official visit to the PRC by N.I. Kotlyar, USSR minister of the fishing industry. [passage omitted]

The documents were signed by N.I. Kotlyar, USSR minister of the fishing industry, and PRC Minister of Agriculture He Kang.

The meetings and talks between the delegations took place in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere and confirmed the sides' common interest in further developing and strengthening mutually beneficial ties in the field of fisheries.

USSR Paper Comments on Beijing, PRC Economy

OW1907225889 Moscow International Service
in Mandarin 0200 GMT 11 Jul 89

[Text] The Soviet Union's NOVOYE VREMYA has published a commentary entitled: "The Echo of the June Incident." The commentary analyzes the responses of China's major trade partners to the Beijing incident. The commentary points out: Economic sanctions have seriously affected the structure of China's foreign economic relations system which was formed in the past 10 years. Many economic activities in China have come to a halt. Funds and technology imported from foreign countries have decreased markedly, and the process of importation has become slower. All this has created extra difficulties for China's reforms.

Northeast Asia

Japan's Liberal Democratic Party, Elections Viewed

OW1907233089 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1035 GMT 13 Jul 89

[From "The World Today" program presented by Vladimir Tsvetov]

[Text] The election campaign for Japan's House of Councillors has begun. The elections are scheduled for 23 July. The elections are being undertaken under the situation of a sharp decline in confidence regarding the ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP], which has been in power without interruption for the past 30 years. For the LDP, 1989 has proved to be an unhappy year. First, a blow to its prestige was caused by the introduction of a 3 percent indirect consumption tax which especially hit those who live on a fixed wage or on savings made during their working life. The party consciously embarked on this unpopular step since it faced the urgent task of eliminating a huge government budget deficit.

It is possible that broad sections of the working people who have protested sharply against the indirect tax could in time accept it and might have tempered their anger against the LDP if not for a series of noisy scandals that shook the party. Almost all of the ranking party leaders were involved in illegal acquisition of Recruit stock. You may recall the lengthy search for a person to fill the position of prime minister. There were no leaders within the party who were not tainted with the stock scandal. At long last they settled on Sosuke Uno, the former foreign minister, who appeared to be suited to the role of prime minister. However, it came to light that Uno was, for a long time, unfaithful to his spouse with a geisha and, in the words of the latter, did not behave as a gentleman in settling the matter with her. Following this, Uno was accused of tax evasion. Obviously, details such as these about Uno's life did not win him admirers among the Japanese. It also follows that this had a serious affect on the LDP.

The next firecracker set off under the conservative base was from none other than Hisao Horinouchi, minister of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, and member of the LDP. Speaking at an election meeting, he announced that women have no place in politics and that they should stay at home and raise children. This point of view is common among Japanese males, but Japanese women have not forgiven the minister for voicing this in public.

The love escapades of the prime minister and the lack of tact on the part of his ministers will, one assume, seriously affect the choice made by female voters in deciding whether to vote for the LDP or opposition parties. In Japan, of the 90 million voters more than half are women. Personally, I feel that even though the conservatives will lose a large number of seats in the Upper House, they will nonetheless retain a majority of

seats. In order to successfully challenge the conservatives, the opposition will have to unite into a single front. This is precisely what they do not know how to do. Narrow party aspirations normally prevail among the opposition over the global interests of a common struggle. The conservatives will find it more difficult to pass their draft laws through the Upper House, but that will be all. Overall, a situation such as this can only lead to political instability in the country.

Let us assume that the conservatives lose badly and the opposition gains a solid majority. The political instability will only become more aggravated since, under the condition of considerable progress in the economy of the country—which to a large extent was facilitated by LDP policies—the business circles will certainly not support the opposition. In the coming elections, the distribution of forces in the Diet will undoubtedly return to the present situation. These are my predictions. Just how correct these predictions are, only the 23 July elections will tell.

Mongolia's Batmonh Receives USSR Delegation
LD1907125589 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0747 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 19 Jul (TASS)—J. Batmonh, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Mongolian People's Republic Great People's Hural, today received a delegation from the USSR Voluntary Society for the Promotion of the Army, Aviation, and Navy N. Kotlovtshev, chairman of the Central Committee of that society. The delegation has come here at the invitation of the Mongolian Society for the Promotion of Defense (OSO) to take part in festivities on its 60th anniversary.

During the conversation, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, a high appraisal was made of the close cooperation between the military-patriotic organizations of the two countries. Views were exchanged on some issues of the further expansion of their traditional fraternal cooperation.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Philippine Minister Continues Visit to USSR

Gorbachev Receives Manglapus
LD1907185589 Moscow TASS in English 1803 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Text] Moscow July 19 TASS—Mikhail Gorbachev today received Philippine Foreign Minister Raul Manglapus, who conveyed President Corazon Aquino's special message to Mikhail Gorbachev.

Welcoming the guest, the Soviet leader described his first official visit to the USSR as an important event in Soviet-Philippine relations. We appreciate links which

have developed with this country in the past few years. The improvement of Soviet-Philippine relations meets the interests of the two countries, peace and security in Asia and the Pacific.

The Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev continued, attaches great significance to the processes currently under way in Asia and the Pacific. They acquire dynamics and positive orientation. We are prepared to cooperate with all countries of this huge and complex region without exception. On the basis of such common approach the USSR took practical steps aimed at lessening military confrontation in the Asia-Pacific region, is prepared to discuss with all interested countries any matters relating to strengthening the security of states, to confidence-building measures and to settling regional conflicts.

Raul Manglapus noted the new nature of Soviet-Philippine relations and said that President Aquino and the Philippine Government were interested in developing political dialogue and cooperation with the Soviet Union in various areas, including science, technology and culture. He reaffirmed President Aquino's intention to pay a visit to the USSR next year.

Mikhail Gorbachev said that the Soviet Union would be glad to welcome the Philippine president and asked to convey best wishes to Corazon Aquino.

The conversation was marked by a spirit of openness and mutual understanding.

It was attended by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

Meeting With Gorbachev 'Fruitful'
LD1907173189 Moscow TASS in English 1554 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Text] Moscow July 19 TASS—Philippine Foreign Minister Raul Manglapus, on an official visit in the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Government, has described his meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev today as "very fruitful."

President Gorbachev emphasized during the meeting that the Soviet Government was watching with satisfaction the peaceful changes currently under way in the Philippines and would like to facilitate the success of this process, Manglapus said at a news conference here today.

In turn, he said, the Philippine Government expressed support for the Soviet policy of restructuring and expressed hope that this policy will succeed at home as well as abroad.

Manglapus stated the Philippine Government's aspiration to facilitate in all ways the policy of perestroika.

The two officials also discussed the question of a visit to the USSR by President Corazon Aquino, slated for next spring.

He expressed hope that the broadening of understanding between the USSR and the Philippines will promote confidence in the Asia-Pacific region.

On the problem of the presence of American bases in the Philippines, the minister pointed out that the Soviet side voiced hope that there will be no need for bases on foreign territories by the year 2000.

At the same time, the Soviet Union believes that the question of the presence of foreign bases in the Philippines is an exclusive matter of the Philippine Government.

Asked about the two countries' views on the Cambodian conflict, the Philippine minister said that, in his opinion, there are broad areas in which the positions of the USSR and the ASEAN member countries on this problem are identical. These include questions of the international mechanism of control, non-resumption of the practice of genocide and cessation of military assistance to warring sides.

Manglapus Meets Council of Ministers' Laverov
LD2007002889 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 1513 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Text] Moscow, 19 July. (TASS)—At a meeting today between Nikolay Laverov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, and Raul Manglapus, secretary of foreign affairs of the Republic of the Philippines, matters pertaining to the development of scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries were discussed. A memorandum was signed on the results of the discussion.

Today, too, Raul Manglapus attended a joint sitting of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

In the afternoon, the visitor departed for a tour of Leningrad.

Manglapus Interviewed
HK2007081989 Moscow in Tagalog to the Philippines
1300 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Interview with Philippine Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus by unidentified Radio Moscow correspondent; date and place of interview not given]

[Text] [Reporter] Mr Manglapus, what good has your visit to Moscow contributed to Philippine-Soviet relations?

[Manglapus] Our visit to this beautiful country has paved the way for the realization of plans that were drawn up by your country and mine for the years to come. Also, we came to realize that there is a great

opportunity for us to expand cooperation and other ties with the Soviet Union. Despite differences in our social and government systems, we could be partners in economic projects and we could also establish political relations for the promotion of worldwide peace.

[Reporter] Mr Manglapus, what can you say about the Soviet Union's initiative regarding the Asia-Pacific region?

[Manglapus] We in ASEAN dream of having a Zone of Peace, Freedom, and Neutrality [ZOPFAN]. This means that we want freedom from military and political influence by the powerful countries. This is the aim of ASEAN politics.

The Soviet Union's initiative needs to be thoroughly studied by our region because it has relevance to our dream of ZOPFAN. So, this must be properly reviewed by the governments and countries in the region.

[Reporter] How was your discussion with Eduard Shevardnadze on the resolution of the conflict in Cambodia?

[Manglapus] The Cambodian conflict was mentioned in our talks yesterday [18 July], and Mr Shevardnadze reiterated the Soviet Union's stand which is very close to ASEAN's position, a position which was agreed upon in our meetings, we called Gym 1 and Gym 2, in Jakarta. We have great hopes that a resolution to the Cambodian conflict would be reached when we go to Paris.

[Reporter] Mr Manglapus, what other topics did you discuss that concerned the members of the ASEAN?

[Manglapus] We talked about the debts of the poor countries. My proposal to the United Nation's General Assembly was for the creation of an international commission to study and find ways to resolve the debt problems of these poor nations. This is one problem of some ASEAN countries, and also a problem of other countries in Asia, Latin America, and Africa.

[Reporter] Mr Manglapus, you met with Mr Katushev earlier, what topics did you discuss with him?

[Manglapus] We talked on the accord we signed yesterday, which was the establishment of Philippine-Soviet economic and technical cooperation. Mr Katushev explained to the delegation some pointers to the agreement which concerned the system of carrying out commerce and trade, and product exchanges between the two countries. We also discussed similar transactions which the Soviet Union has already undertaken in the past with other countries and which we could use as a model.

[Reporter] Mr Manglapus, do you believe that the abundant financial aids your country has been receiving could solve the Philippines' economic problems?

[Manglapus] The Multilateral Aid Initiative which we discussed in Tokyo could help us in creating more jobs especially for the poor that they may be able to escape poverty and improve their living conditions. President Aquino wants to use that aid primarily to help the poor.

[Reporter] Thank you very much. [end recording]

Cited on Relations With USSR

LD1907111989 Moscow TASS in English 1048 GMT
19 Jul 89

[Text] Moscow July 19 TASS—By TASS correspondent Georgiy Shmelev: "The principal aim of our visit to Moscow is to promote further development of the entire spectrum of Philippine-Soviet relations," said Raul Manglapus, Philippine secretary for foreign affairs. He arrived in the Soviet Union last Sunday [16 July] for an official visit.

"This is my first but, I hope, far from last visit to your country with which the Philippines is bound by a common commitment to the ideals of peace, friendship, stability and progress," Manglapus told TASS.

"Although diplomatic relations between our two countries were established recently—only 13 years ago—they have, I am convinced, the most reassuring prospects for improvement.

"Our common positions on such cardinal problems of our time as ending the arms race, nuclear disarmament, cooperation on a multilateral basis in the name of economic and social development, and the prevention of an ecological apocalypse and others serve as an illustration of this," Manglapus went on to say.

"I would like to emphasise the exceptional impact which is being made, not only on bilateral relations but also on the entire system of international relations and the international climate as a whole, by the policy of perestroika, glasnost and democratisation of all aspects of Soviet society's life being pursued under the leadership of Mikhail Gorbachev. I am convinced that this is an international phenomenon and not only a national one," Manglapus said.

"In this connection I expect much from the forthcoming meeting with President Gorbachev. I also would like to express confidence that the development of bilateral cooperation will be promoted by the forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union by Philippine President Corason Aquino in spring next year.

"Naturally, at the current talks with my Soviet counterpart Eduard Shevardnadze in Moscow, we devote much attention to the current state of affairs in the Asia-Pacific region to which our two countries belong.

"The initiatives proposed by Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok and Krasnoyarsk to strengthen security and stability and to reduce military confrontation and tension in the region are shared in the Philippines.

"It can be pointed out with satisfaction that the normalisation process is going on. This finds its manifestation, in particular, in measures to solve the Cambodian problem. The member-countries of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) are going to an international conference on Cambodia, to open in Paris in the coming days, with a common position—in accordance with the recommendations adopted at the Jakarta informal meetings.

"I am gratified to point out the importance which the Soviet leadership attaches to ASEAN countries' initiatives aimed at stabilising the situation in the region, and the support specifically for the plan to establish a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in the Asia-Pacific region and a zone free from nuclear weapons.

"A wide range of both international and national problems are under discussion in the talks with Eduard Shevardnadze," Manglapus went on to say.

"I want to point out that we have been greatly impressed by the Soviet side's profound knowledge and understanding of our domestic problems and by the absolutely explicit decision not to interfere in the internal affairs of each other in any way.

"Documents which are important to our relations have been signed in Moscow. These are a program for cultural exchanges for 1989-90, an agreement on economic and technical cooperation, a memorandum of intent concerning exchanges of land plots for embassies and trade missions of the two countries and others.

"This elevates the entire system of Philippine-Soviet relations to a new level, and prospects for their further development in the political, economic and cultural fields, as I have already said, are quite reassuring. It would be right to say that the winds of change are blowing into the sails of the Philippine-Soviet ship," Manglapus emphasised.

Further on Singapore Delegation Visit to USSR

Ryzhkov Receives Delegation Head

LD1907194389 Moscow TASS in English 1854 GMT
19 Jul 89

[Text] Moscow July 19 TASS—Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received in the Kremlin today Deputy Prime Minister and General Secretary of the National Trade Union Congress of Singapore Ong Teng Cheong.

The Singapore official is on a visit to the USSR at the invitation of the All-Union Central Trade Union Council.

Both sides pointed with satisfaction to the upward development of Soviet-Singapore relations.

The sides exchanged views on possible ways of expanding trade and economic ties between the two countries on a mutually beneficial basis.

In discussing the international situation, they stressed that positive trends emerging around the world were influencing the situation in the Asia-Pacific region.

Ryzhkov stressed that the Soviet proposals advanced by Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok and Krasnoyarsk remain in force.

The sides pointed to an improved situation in South-East Asia where confrontation is beginning to give way to mutual understanding and renunciation of recriminations.

The Soviet premier welcomed the rapprochement between the ASEAN member states and the countries of Indochina in what concerns the political settlement of the Cambodian problem and expressed hope that their concerted endeavours will gradually open a prospect for establishing a lasting peace in South-East Asia.

Delegation Ends Visit

LD2007021689 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 1820 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Text] Moscow, 19 July (TASS)—At the invitation of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (AUCCTU), a delegation of the National Congress of Trade Unions of Singapore [NCTUS] headed by Ong Teng Cheong, general secretary of the NCTUS and deputy prime minister of Singapore, conducted an official visit to the Soviet Union from 1 to 19 July.

The delegation acquainted itself with the living and working conditions of Soviet working people, with the course of restructuring, and with the involvement in it of the trade unions. Apart from Moscow, the delegation visited Leningrad and Minsk, acquainted itself with the activity of trade unions in the localities, and with the organization of leisure time and the treatment of Soviet working people. Meetings and conversations took place in the trade union councils with workers and trade union activists.

Talks were conducted with Stepan Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, during which the sides exchanged information on the activity and tasks of the trade unions of the two countries and discussed matters relating to the international trade union movement and prospects for the development and consolidation of bilateral contacts and of cooperation.

There was a deep exchange of opinions on the process of political, social, and economic transformations in Soviet society, about the role of trade unions in restructuring, and similarly about the problems facing the trade unions and the working people of Singapore.

The delegation was received by Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The delegation paid a visit to the Council of Ministers of Belorussia.

Commentary Describes Unrest in Burma, Martyrs Day
BK2007044389 Moscow in Burmese to Burma
1430 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Station observer commentary]

[Text] On 19 July every year the people of Myanmar [Burma] observe the historic Martyrs Day, in remembrance of national heroes. In 1947 several leaders of the anti-colonial movement were slain and their blood was shed by a group of unscrupulous people. Among them was General Aung San. Our Moscow Radio observer comments as follow.

As everyone knows, Martyrs Day is the day on which the people of Myanmar reflect on how much blood and how many lives were sacrificed in order to achieve the dream of national independence and freedom. Martyrs Day is especially significant under the prevailing deteriorating internal conditions in the country this year. On this day of national significance, it has become necessary for the people of the country, who are being subjected to force and intimidation by those who want to turn back the wheel of history, to think to what extent they should take caution so as not to lose their independence.

The latest news proves that the warnings of possible acts of terror in the city of Yangon [Rangoon] and other towns were accurate. It has been reported that unidentified persons exploded two bombs near the Yangon Municipal Building [City Hall] and at the country's major oil refinery at Syriam in an attempt to destroy the gas pipelines. According to the disclosures made by representatives of the authorities in the capital, an underground group was responsible. The alleged objective was to deal a blow to Burma's oil refinery industry.

The Myanmar military authorities have given special powers to regional commanders in Rangoon, the capital of the country, the Northwest Command, and the Central Command. On Monday [17 July], a spokesman of the military command said these measures were being taken to ensure disturbances and undisciplined acts do not take place on Martyrs Day.

Meanwhile, the observers are focusing on the refusal by Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, daughter of General Aung San, to participate in the official ceremony. Daw Aung San Suu Kyi had planned, until the very last moment, to pay

tribute to her father independently. She has gained prominence, among the people rallying around her to show support, for her struggle to obtain democracy in the political life of Burma. The authorities had warned that severe action would be taken against those who violated martial law.

At her latest press conference, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi said the people of Myanma had not tried to engage in undisciplined acts and that the military authorities who had rejected talks with the opposition are deliberately causing the situation in the country to deteriorate. According to the news release this morning, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi had announced that the National League for Democracy and other opposition parties had called off their plan to hold a public memorial service to pay tribute to General Aung San and the martyrs and she had urged the people not to leave their homes.

In explaining her decision, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi pointed at the frightening presence of troops in Yangon. Judging from her decision, she does not seem to want to increase the number of martyrs for the cause of democracy on the Martyrs Day. Her decision is very reasonable, indeed, and in accordance with truth. The Moscow Radio observer comments, however, this action alone is not likely to (?reduce the level of) antagonism between the authorities and opposition, and that the antagonism is likely to continue.

Near East & South Asia

Israel's Sharon Calls for Killing of 'Arafat
*LD1907164189 Moscow TASS in English 1536 GMT
19 Jul 89*

[Text] Moscow July 19 TASS—By TASS political news analyst Albert Balebanov:

Israel's Minister of Industry and Trade Ariel Sharon urged to eliminate PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and other leaders of this organisation with the aim of suppressing the Palestine uprising on occupied territories, London's THE GUARDIAN reported.

It seems that this statement by the butcher of Sabra and Shatila and the leader of Israel's ruling Likud bloc, far from being a casual remark, indicates the serious and dangerous plans of Israeli authorities, fraught with unpredictable consequences. They are capable of offsetting everything positive that has been achieved with such great difficulty by the PLO and the world community in a search for ways of peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, largely caused by the Palestine problem. One should not rule out that Tel Aviv, far from concealing its hostility to plans of an international conference on the Middle East under the U.N. aegis, aims exactly at this.

Terror against neighbours was and remains one of the main methods employed by Israeli leaders. Sharon's statement cited by THE GUARDIAN serves as a

reminder that Tel Aviv did not give up the policy of state terrorism. Already, many prominent leaders of the PLO have been killed by the agents of Israeli secret services. For example, Israeli commandos killed Kamal Adwan, a member of the Central Committee of the Fatah which is part of the PLO, in Beirut on April 1973 and PLO representative in Lebanon Kamal Nasir. In October 1981 Majid Abu Sharara, head of the PLO Information Bureau in Rome, was killed through the joint efforts of the CIA and Mossad. This list, which could be continued, disproves Sharon's statement alleging that Israel traditionally refrained from physical elimination of the PLO political leaders.

On the other hand, Sharon's calls also show that Israeli occupation authorities are powerless in the face of the 19-month-long Palestinian uprising, which enjoys worldwide support and solidarity. Retired Major General Sharon, who in the past led Israeli punitive operations against Arab countries, was obviously enraged by Yasir 'Arafat's recent statement that the Palestinian uprising would continue until final victory.

Sharon's statement was so offensive that it caused confusion even among the U.S. ruling circles which fear further international isolation of Tel Aviv. A U.S. State Department spokesman acknowledged that Sharon's call would not help lessen violence in the Middle East. On the contrary, it will help further instigate violence and can impose another spiral of armed conflict on the much-suffering region. Sharon's statement should give food for thought, first of all, to Washington which, as a patron of Tel Aviv, shares its responsibility for continuing tensions in the Middle East.

Najibullah's Appeal to Khamene'i Reported
*PM2007142989 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
20 Jul 89 Second Edition p 6*

[TASS report: "Najibullah Message"]

[Text] Kabul, 19 Jul—Afghan President Najibullah has sent a message to Iranian President Seyyid 'Ali Khamene'i in connection with the expansion of the scale of Pakistani aggression against Afghanistan.

The document notes that, flouting the Geneva accords and the norms of international law, the Pakistani military, with the support of mercenaries, is stepping up its interference in this sovereign state's internal affairs and that this interference is increasingly becoming piratical and terrorist in nature.

The Iranian people, the message stresses, cannot remain indifferent to Afghan Muslims' pain and suffering and are capable of playing an important role in ending the bloodshed on Afghan soil.

The document contains an appeal to Seyyid 'Ali Khame-ne'i to use his high international standing to restore peace and security in Afghanistan and in the region as a whole.

Continued Fighting in Afghanistan Reported
PM1907154389 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA
in Russian 19 Jul 89 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Fighting at Jalalabad"]

[Text] Kabul, 18 Jul—Formations of extremists have once again subjected residential districts of the city of Jalalabad to rocket and artillery fire. One person was killed, and five were injured. The BAKHTAR agency reports that Jalalabad Garrison subunits inflicted bomb and ground-attack strikes, annihilating 67 rebels and wounding more than 80. Developing an offensive to the southeast of the city, Afghan Army units advanced several kilometers and set up security posts in retaken fortified areas.

Extremists shelled a number of population centers in Qandahar and Paktia Provinces and the Khowst district. Four peaceful inhabitants died.

Bloody fighting flared up in Vardak Province between detachments of the "Islamic Society of Afghanistan" and "Islamic Revolutionary Movement of Afghanistan" antigovernment groupings headed by B. Rabbani and N. Muhammadi respectively. As a result of exchanges of fire lasting many hours 90 fighters were killed and 44 injured on both sides.

Realizing the hopelessness of military confrontation, 3 opposition formations totaling 135 people have sided with the people's power in Balkh and Ghowr Provinces.

POW Committee Received in Kabul
LD1907141789 Moscow TASS in English 1343 GMT
19 Jul 89

[Text] Kabul July 19 TASS—Afghan Vice-President 'Abdul Rahim Hatif, chairman of the Central Council of the National Front, has received a visiting delegation from a Soviet public committee for the release of Soviet POW's captured in this country by rebels.

The meeting dealt with issues related to the committee's efforts.

The delegation also held working meetings with Afghan Deputy Foreign Minister M.F. Karmand and G.S. Mansur, chairman of the Supreme Council of Ulemas and Clergy.

Increased U.S. Shipments to Mujahidin Deplored
PM2007081989 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
18 Jul 89 Second Edition pp 1, 5

[Vitaliy Gan dispatch: "Fanning the Fire"]

[Text] Washington—A report is circulating in the U.S. capital which shows the Bush administration's transition to practical preparations for a "decisive" mujahidin military action against the Kabul Government. According to THE WASHINGTON POST and other newspapers, which quote Washington officials, the White House has approved a plan for a sharp increase in arms shipments to the Afghan opposition forces.

The shipments will include rockets and mortar shells and also artillery pieces specially designed to destroy airfields and aircraft. It is indicated that emphasis is being placed on these weapons because of the opposition's inability to counter effective attacks from the Afghan Air Force. The "consultants" on the Potomac who plan mujahidin military operations are gambling on strikes against airstrips in order to put Afghan aircraft out of action while they are still on the ground.

It must be noted that the new shipments of American instruments of murder coincide with the activation of efforts for organizational and political reconciliation among the anti-Kabul groups, which are "overly keen on" infighting as they "count their chickens before they are hatched." The statements of Washington administration officials indicate that almost the entire U.S. diplomatic corps in Pakistan and adjacent countries has been involved in resolving this task, including, naturally, primarily Peter Thompson, recently appointed as U.S. special envoy to the Afghan opposition forces.

The further active interference by Washington in others' affairs is occurring against a backdrop of "mounting evidence that the Afghans are tired of war and are not inspired by the factious U.S.-backed and Pakistani-based opposition coalition, and they do not want to fight to bring it to power," as U.S. correspondents in Afghanistan themselves report. Not to acknowledge these realities and to act contrary to them is to deliberately sabotage the peace process.

In principle you would really have to make THE WASHINGTON POST very angry about the White House's Afghan policy for it to write these words: "The United States is the main source of support for the mujahidin and in this respect the United States bears some responsibility for what they are doing... The tactics used by the opposition in a number of instances are abominable. What is the U.S. Government doing to prevent its policy from causing the deaths of innocent civilians?"

In the current situation this question sounds like empty rhetoric. The Washington administration is doing nothing, or if it is doing anything, it is only fanning the fire of conflict in this area.

Mercenaries' Role in Afghan Fighting Hit

*PM1907110789 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
16 Jul 89 First Edition p 5*

[A. Boldinyuk dispatch: "Traces of Interference"]

[Text] Kabul 15 July—The bilateral agreement between Afghanistan and Pakistan, signed in Geneva, contains a commitment "not to permit on their territory the training, equipping, financing, or recruitment of mercenaries of any origin whatsoever for the purpose of carrying out hostile activity against the other High Contracting Party or the infiltration of such mercenaries." But Pakistan is constantly violating this very point of the agreement. It is even well known what the locations are of the camps on Pakistani territory where mercenaries are "trained, equipped, and recruited" and from where they are then infiltrated—either on intelligence and sabotage missions or simply to reinforce sectors of the front where the armed opposition forces are considered weak.

For the time being, these mercenaries are dispersed among the participants in the bandit formations, helping to target heavy guns more accurately, preparing combat action plans, and using the experience they acquired in the training camps. But as soon as government troops take the offensive, traces of the foreign mercenaries' presence on Afghan soil come immediately to light. This is what happened during the recent successful counter-offensive by a unit of the Jalalabad garrison. Many Pakistani and Saudi military inspectors met their deaths on the approaches to the city during the fighting. One of them, a Saudi Arabian subject, Ja'far 'Ali (Abu Mokram), was taken prisoner with gun in hand.

The short, ignominious biography of a mercenary. He was born not far from the city of Al-Ta'if in Saudi Arabia. He was a student. Then he found himself in Pakistan in the Beit-al-Ansar [name as transliterated] camp, where he underwent a special training course. He entered the territory of Nangarhar Province via Towr Kham as a member of bandit formations belonging to Y. Khalis' "Islamic Party of Afghanistan."

Two other Saudis, Abu Jandal and Abu Afw, were killed in a shootout with government troops in Helmand Province. They were marauding in the group led by A.R. Sayyaf [name as transliterated].

The BAKHTAR agency reported the capture of Pakistani citizen Mikhtiar Gol [name as transliterated]. He was involved in espionage activity on Afghan territory in the bandit formations from the "Islamic Party of Afghanistan" led by G. Hekmatyar. Incidentally Hekmatyar himself, accompanied by American military advisers, has recently been to the provinces adjacent to the capital. As has become known here, during that tour meetings were held with leaders of the bandit formations shelling Kabul.

During the Muslim feast being observed at this time in Afghanistan, the opposition stepped up the shelling. And this was despite the halt to combat actions proposed by the country's leadership. The provocative actions of the "fighters for the faith" taking place under the eye of American military advisers and the deliveries of missiles by Pakistan are causing new casualties among the peaceful population.

Iran's Rafsanjani Cited on USSR Visit, Ties

*PM2907095589 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
18 Jul 89 First Edition p 4*

[TASS report: "Interest Is Mutual"]

[Text] Tehran, 17 Jul—'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, chairman of the Islamic Consultative Assembly (Majlis), has expressed a high opinion of the results of his recent visit to the USSR. In an interview with JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI he said, inter alia, that they attest to the equality of the relations between the two neighboring states and are an important factor for ensuring peace in the region. Touching on Iranian-Soviet trade and economic ties, the head of the Iranian parliament noted that they fully accord with the interests of the two peoples.

Iran, 'A.A. Hashemi-Rafsanjani continued, advocates maintaining relations with other countries on the basis of noninterference in one another's internal affairs and mutual respect for sovereignty.

The Majlis speaker advocated improving Iran's relations with Western states. Here he stressed that the latter must base their policy on respect for the principles of the Islamic republic.

Gandhi Comments on Talks in USSR, Pakistan

*PM2007084389 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
18 Jul 89 Second Edition p 1*

[TASS report under the "Abroad" rubric: "Assessment of Results of Visit"]

[Text] Delhi, 17 Jul—Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, who returned from a trip abroad today, expressed satisfaction with his talks in the Soviet Union and Pakistan. During a press conference at Delhi Airport the head of the Indian Government pointed out that in the course of his talks with M.S. Gorbachev they comprehensively discussed a broad spectrum of questions concerning both bilateral and international relations.

Speaking about the results of his talks with Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, R. Gandhi pointed out that India and Pakistan are endeavoring to settle the question of the Siachen glacier, which is still a source of constant strain in relations between the two states. Next month, he said, representatives of the Indian and Pakistani military departments are to hold talks to normalize the situation in the Siachen area. Definite progress was made on the question of Pakistan ending its support for

terrorists operating in the Punjab. However, soldiers' infiltration into India across the Indian-Pakistani border has still not ended, R. Gandhi pointed out.

Gandhi Cables Gorbachev From Aircraft
PM2007091189 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
18 Jul 89 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "From on Board Aircraft"]

[Text] As he was leaving the Soviet Union, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi sent a cable from his aircraft to M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in which he expressed his gratitude for the warm hospitality accorded him and the persons accompanying him during his stay in Moscow on a friendly working visit. R. Gandhi expressed satisfaction at the substantive dialogue that took place, which will result in the strengthening of mutual understanding and the broadening of close cooperation between India and the Soviet Union. The Indian prime minister advocated the continuation of joint work in the interests of implementing the two countries' common goals. The telegram contained wishes of good health to M.S. Gorbachev and of progress and prosperity to the friendly Soviet people.

Sudanese Leader Seeks Improved USSR Ties
OW1807075289 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1150 GMT 17 Jul 89

[From "The World Today" program presented by Dmitriy Biryukov]

[Text] 'Umar al-Bashir, chairman of the Sudan Revolutionary Command Council, said in an interview with the Kuwait newspaper AL-SIYASAH that the new Sudanese leadership hopes to improve cooperation with the USSR in various fields. This is an important statement insofar as it would be expedient for both Sudan and the USSR to restore relations of cooperation across the board.

Several decades ago USSR-Sudan cooperation was developing successfully. There are quite a few enterprises in the Sudan built with our country's cooperation. However, in the years preceding the 6 April 1985 coup the Sudanese leadership of the time headed by al-Numayri practically froze all contacts with the USSR. This was not beneficial to either side. And now 'Umar al-Bashir has emphasized that Khartoum is interested in renewing contacts with the Soviet Union and would like to see the USSR return its specialists to serve existing projects and to possibly build new ones.

It is the opinion of the chairman of the Sudan Revolutionary Command Council that the development of Sudan-Soviet ties will have a beneficial effect also on the improvement of Sudan's relations with Ethiopia, insofar as this country has traditionally strong ties with the USSR.

Post-Coup Situation in Sudan Described
PM1807104589 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA
in Russian 15 Jul 89 Second Edition p 5

[TASS correspondent A. Bogatyrev dispatch for SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA: "Difficult Path of Change. Situation in Sudan After Military Coup"]

[Text] Cairo—The main square in front of the presidential palace in the Sudanese capital. Thousands of people gathered here to express support for the "Revolution Command Council," which staged a military coup 2 weeks ago, overthrowing Sadiq al-Mahdi's government and seizing power. The following slogans were hoisted high above the crowd of demonstrators: "Compatriot, the revolution has saved you from death"; "The revolution of salvation is a candle lighting the way in the darkness in which the country was moving backward"; "The revolution for national salvation is a movement on behalf of the people's interests." Lieutenant General Omar al-Bashir, chairman of the Revolution Command Council, appeared to welcoming cries from the gathering. His speech was devoted to the first results of his leadership's 2 weeks of activity.

A very short time has elapsed since the night of 30 June, when 300 paratroopers and an armored subunit seized all the main government and state establishments and strategic positions in Khartoum virtually without a single shot being fired. All the Armed Forces supported the actions of their comrades in arms and declared their readiness to help defend the gains of the "Revolution of Salvation." However, a curfew was introduced in the capital and a number of provinces to avoid surprises and strengthen order and calm, and it is still in force today, albeit in a restricted form. Traffic in the streets is authorized from 0430 hours until 2100 hours. Virtually all the members of Al-Mahdi's cabinet of ministers, his immediate entourage, and the leaders of political parties have surrendered to the new authorities or been arrested. Committees have been created with the task of conducting an impartial investigation into the activity of the former leaders. Accusations of bribery, corruption, and embezzlement of public funds have been directed against the latter.

The composition of the new government headed by Gen al-Bashir was announced a few days ago. He has taken the post of defense minister. Gen al-Zubayr Salih has been appointed deputy prime minister. Military personnel have been given another three seats in the Council of Ministers, while the other portfolios have been distributed among civilians with no affiliation to any party or religious sect.

The first practical steps to strengthen Sudan's international position and win recognition for the revolution and its leadership have been taken. Revolution Command Council delegations have visited Ethiopia, Kuwait, Libya, Saudi Arabia, and a number of other countries, where they explained the reasons behind the

coup and the aims and tasks facing the new regime. Sudan has stated its intention to firmly fulfill its pledges to the international community, abide by the spirit and letter of the UN Charter, combat racial discrimination, offer assistance to the Arab people of Palestine, implement a policy of nonalignment, maintain good-neighborly relations with all countries in the region, and base these relations on noninterference in internal affairs, friendship, and mutually beneficial cooperation. Contacts have been implemented with the heads of diplomatic missions from the Arab states, the USSR, and the United States.

Their first few days in office have convinced the "Revolution Command Council" of the urgent need to solve internal problems very rapidly—the immediate problem being the settlement of the conflict in southern Sudan. According to the government, all other difficulties can only be eliminated after peace has been established in the south of the country; moreover, military means of resolving that problem have been categorically rejected and a decision has been taken in principle to initiate dialogue with the south Sudanese insurgents. The Revolution Command Council has announced a unilateral cease-fire in these areas as a first act of goodwill. An accord has been secured to hold talks in Addis Ababa between the representatives of the central Sudanese authorities and the leaders of armed units in the south.

Vigorous efforts are being made at the same time to reconcile the tribes in the southern Sudanese province of Darfur, where more than 3,000 people died recently in the course of bloody clashes recently, tremendous material damage has been incurred, and where life in this region was practically completely paralyzed. A representative reconciliation conference was held in the province's administrative center, the city of Al-Fasha, whose participants advocated the immediate disbandment of all militant groups and the unconditional surrender of all their heavy and automatic weapons.

The first resolute steps have been taken to improve Sudan's national economy, which is experiencing a very grave crisis.

The government has appealed to its neighbors for help—Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and other countries in the region. Some of them have responded immediately and sent Sudan transport aircraft and ships carrying fuel, food, necessities, and medicine.

East Europe

TASS Reports on Polish Presidential Elections

Jaruzelski Elected President

*LD1907224689 Moscow TASS in English 2202 GMT
19 Jul 89*

[Text] Moscow July 20 TASS—By TASS correspondents Valentin Volkov and Andrey Pershin:

Wojciech Jaruzelski was elected president of the Polish People's Republic on July 19 by an absolute majority of votes of the National Assembly—a joint meeting of the Sejm and Senate of the Polish People's Republic.

One by one, law-makers as their names were called in alphabetical order filed up to a wooden box at the front of the parliament chamber and deposited printed paper ballots.

The vote was 270 for, 233 against and 34 abstaining.

The Constitution of the Polish People's Republic vests the president with broad powers. The president is elected for a six-year term.

Speaking before the vote in support of Jaruzelski's candidature on behalf of the Polish United Workers' Party deputy club, its chairman, Politburo member and Secretary of the Party Central committee Marian Orzechowski stressed that the president should above all be an ardent patriot, a firm advocate of concord and dialogue, and experienced politician, a tested statesman. And Wojciech Jaruzelski is exactly such a person.

The speaker expressed confidence of the Polish United Workers Party deputy club that if Jaruzelski's candidature was approved by the National Assembly, he would do his utmost to be above the interests of political parties and groups, to be the president of all the Poles.

Speaking on behalf of the opposition, chairman of the Civil Parliamentary Club Bronislaw Geremek said that only a coalition candidate could be Poland's president in conditions of its present-day internal and foreign policy position. But deputies and senators of the club vote in accordance with their convictions, conscience and will of the electors.

Jaruzelski's candidature was supported by representatives of deputy clubs of the United Peasant and Democratic parties, societies of secular Catholics and Christians.

Jaruzelski Gives Post-Election Speech

*LD2007053989 Moscow TASS in English 0524 GMT
20 Jul 89*

[Text] Warsaw July 20 TASS—Wojciech Jaruzelski, prominent Polish statesman and politician and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, was elected Polish president at a session of the National Assembly, a joint sitting of the Sejm and Senate. The session ended its work in Warsaw on Wednesday [19 July]. As a result of the open and roll-call voting, he was elected by a majority vote of 270, against 233 and 34 abstaining. The Polish president was sworn in and made a short statement.

Thanking the assembly for the vote of confidence, Jaruzelski said that he would devote all his efforts to fulfil the difficult duty imposed on him. "I want to be a

president of concord and representative of all Poles," he pointed out. "We are passing now a turning point. Poland faces great problems. It is necessary to restructure the economy and to form a new democratic order. For this purpose we need to pool all resources of social energy and interaction of all forces in parliament in the spirit of the broadest possible concord. Now the most important thing is to tackle problems of living conditions and to reach a new and higher level of economic efficiency and, at the same time, not to lose a single principle of social justice and dignity of a workingman. The Polish president favoured the formation of a government of national concord, capable of fulfilling these tasks. [no closing quotes as received]

The attention of the entire world is riveted to Poland for another time, the president pointed out in conclusion. Maturity and responsibility of the Polish people may be a valuable contribution to the history of the end of the 20th century. "We should do our best so that the restructuring of the socialist formation and changes in the European situation yield fruit also for the benefit of Poland, its sovereignty and security, inviolability of borders and international positions. [no closing quotes as received]

"Solidarity" Chairman Lech Walensa sent a letter of congratulations to Jaruzelski on the occasion of his election Polish president. He confirmed the desire for cooperation to tackle the country's problems.

Gorbachev Congratulates Jaruzelski

LD2007082689 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 0803 GMT 20 Jul 89

[Text] Moscow, 20 Jul (TASS)—Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has sent a greetings telegram to Wojciech Jaruzelski, who has been elected president of the Polish People's Republic. The message reads:

In the Soviet Union you are well known and deeply respected as an outstanding political figure in Poland, the initiator of the course of national accord and socialist renewal, and your contribution to the cause of consolidating peace and the development of international cooperation is highly valued.

We are convinced that the advancement of Poland along the road of deep transformations, like the development of restructuring in the Soviet Union, creates favorable conditions for further strengthening allied relations between our countries and friendship between the Soviet and Polish peoples.

I sincerely wish you fruitful work in the lofty state post.

Jaruzelski's Biography Given

LD1907224489 Moscow TASS in English 2156 GMT
19 Jul 89

[Text] Warsaw July 20 TASS—Wojciech Jaruzelski, a prominent statesman and politician of Poland, was elected president of the Polish People's Republic by the National Assembly—a joint Sejm and Senate meeting.

Wojciech Jaruzelski was born on July 6, 1923 in Kurow, Lublin Province.

In July 1943 he entered the Polish troops which were formed on the USSR's territory. He graduated from an officer school in Ryazan. He was with the First Army of the Polish troops and participated in military operations on the Visula River, in the liberation of Warsaw, in the Oder and Elb battles.

In the years of people's government he graduated from the Karol Swierczewski General Staff Academy. He held senior command, staff and party-political posts. Since 1960 he was chief of the Polish troops' Main Political Department, since 1962—deputy defence minister of the Polish People's Republic, in 1965 he was appointed chief of the Polish Troops' General Staff. He was national defence minister from 1968 to 1983. The Army general title was awarded to him in 1973.

On February 11, 1981 the Sejm appointed Wojciech Jaruzelski to the post of chairman of the Council of Ministers. From December 13, 1981 to July 21, 1983 he was chairman of the Military National Salvation Council. Since November 1983—chairman of the Defence Committee of the country and commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces of the Polish People's Republic.

Wojciech Jaruzelski has been member of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party since 1964, and party Central Committee Politburo member since 1971. He was elected first secretary of the party Central Committee by the party Central Committee's 4th plenary meeting on October 18, 1981.

On November 6, 1985 Wojciech Jaruzelski was appointed president of the Council of State.

Wojciech Jaruzelski was awarded many Polish and foreign orders.

Hungarian Forint-Ruble Exchange Restricted

OW2007044289 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1800 GMT 19 Jul 89

[From the "120 Minutes" program]

[Text] And now I would like to bring you a report from the USSR Vneshekonombank [Bank for Foreign Economic Activity]. As of 17 July the exchange of rubles for Hungarian forints was temporarily suspended. This primarily concerns those Soviet citizens who are planning

to visit Hungary on invitation. People who are going to Hungary on business will be issued Hungarian forints in fixed amounts for hotel and travel expenses.

The temporary suspension of exchange of Soviet money for Hungarian forints was necessitated by the negative balance in the Soviet Union's goods exchange with Hungary.

Latin America & Caribbean

Vlasov, Delegation Depart for Nicaragua 18 Jul
LD1807082489 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 18 Jul 89

[Text] A Soviet delegation, headed by Comrade Vlasov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, left for Nicaragua today for the celebrations marking the 10th anniversary of the Sandinist people's revolution. Among those seeing the delegation off was Lopez, Nicaragua's ad interim charge d'affaires in the USSR.

Arrive in Managua

LD1907100389 Moscow TASS in English 0835 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Text] Managua July 19 TASS—A Soviet delegation led by Aleksandr Vlasov, alternate member of the Politburo of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Russian Federation's Council of Ministers, has arrived in the Nicaraguan capital to attend festivities on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the triumph of the Sandinist people's revolution.

At Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport the Soviet delegation was met by Henry Ruiz, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (SNLF) and Nicaraguan minister for foreign economic cooperation, and by other Nicaraguan officials.

Vlasov made a statement for journalists. On behalf of Soviet people he expressed a fellow-feeling for the solidarity with the Nicaraguan people.

"We are well aware that the decade that has passed since the revolution has been the years of tests for the Nicaraguans. The people of the Republic stood the tests because they fought for their freedom and independence," he said.

The leader of the Soviet delegation pointed out the big support given to Nicaragua by many countries, including the Soviet Union.

"It was difficult for the people of Nicaragua to accomplish the revolution but it was still more difficult to defend it and put the country on the track of socioeconomic development. We understand all difficulties being experienced by the Nicaraguan people who have

begun to democratise political and economic life. Soviet people support this line of the national leadership of the SNLF. We hope that people of Nicaragua will make new strides," Vlasov said.

The members of the Soviet delegation laid a wreath at the mausoleum of Carlos Fonseca, the founder of the SNLF.

Nicaraguan Revolution Anniversary Commemorated
LD1807092389 Moscow TASS in English 0756 GMT 18 Jul 89

[Text] Moscow July 18 TASS—The Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR have sent a congratulatory message to the leadership of Nicaragua, conveying cordial greetings and heart-felt congratulations to the people of Nicaragua on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the triumph of the Sandinist people's revolution.

Nicaragua's resourceful and flexible foreign policy line has won deserved recognition and respect of the international community, the message says.

It is precisely this line which in many respects promoted the current positive change in the efforts towards a Central American settlement.

The Soviet Union will continue to develop the relations of friendship and versatile cooperation with Nicaragua and to strengthen solidarity with the Nicaraguan people, the message emphasises.

Nicaraguan Ambassador Speaks

LD1907183489 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 19 Jul 89

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Today is the national holiday of the Nicaraguan people, Revolution Day. Ernesto Castillo Martinez, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Nicaragua to the Soviet Union, is taking part in our program.

[Castillo Martinez, in Spanish with superimposed Russian translation] The Nicaraguan people are continuing the struggle against the attempts of the U.S. Government to smother our revolution by means of armed aggression and economic blockade. We are continuing the struggle for genuine democracy in the interests of the broad masses of the people and not for a democracy with the stamp of U.S. propaganda on it.

We are continuing and will continue the struggle for respect for international law and for the implementation of the decision of the International Court in The Hague, which condemned U.S. aggression and its blockade of our country. Together with the main public forces in

Nicaragua, we are waging a struggle to step up the process of political and socioeconomic stabilization, and for a truly patriotic nature to that process which would make it possible to restructure our economy without any kind of concessions on the part of people's power to reactionary forces, as is demanded by the Americans.

During all of these 10 years following the victory of the revolution, using the legal right to self-defense, we have strengthened and are continuing to strengthen our Armed Forces and security bodies in order to repulse imperialist aggression, as we did before.

During these 10 years we have strengthened our good relations with the Soviet Union, with other socialist countries, and with friendly governments and parties throughout the whole world, with all who promote the defense of the Nicaraguan revolution. All this time we have been and remain true to the ideas of Sandino, Carlos Fonseca, and our other heroes and martyrs in our struggle to build a worthy new society. For us, the people of Nicaragua, the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the popular Sandinist revolution means recognizing the fact that we have indeed become a free and sovereignty country, that we have become masters of our own fate.

For these 10 years we have been satisfied that our process and our achievements are irreversible. They were paid for with the blood of our heroic people, who gained a major strategic victory in routing the U.S. mercenaries who brought grief and death to many tens of thousands of Nicaraguan families.

Our society has been built thanks to the efforts of the working class, which is doing everything possible for the economic survival of the country and which gets powerful international support. We are continuing to struggle against the attempts of the United States to direct the process of settling the crisis in Central America and to use it in its strategy for restoring imperialist hegemony in the region.

Throughout these 10 years following the victory of the revolution we waged and we continue to wage a struggle so that problems will be resolved through talks and so peace will triumph in Central America and in the whole world.

Thank you very much.

Article Reviews Sandinists' First 10 Years
PM2007101989 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
19 Jul 89 Second Edition p 5

[K. Kurin article: "Revolution's Step. The People of Nicaragua Celebrate the 10th Anniversary of Freedom"]

[Excerpts] Managua-Moscow—These days the heroic people of Nicaragua and their friends throughout the world are celebrating a portentous date—the revolution's 10th anniversary. On 19 July 1979 the patriots of this Central American country headed by the Sandinist

National Liberation Front [FSLN] cast aside the regime of military and police tyranny and overthrew the dictatorship. The Nicaraguan people acquired freedom and independence.

The path to victory, which the Nicaraguan people had to win with weapon in hand, in a hard struggle lasting many years, was difficult. The people's democratic, anti-imperialist revolution born in the fire of that struggle stood firm and is strengthening and developing despite the intrigues of local and foreign reaction. This is the chief result of the first decade. [passage omitted]

After the revolution's victory the FSLN assumed responsibility for the fate of the people and the motherland and armed the people's masses with awareness of the need to build a new Nicaragua on the ruins of the overthrown regime. The people embarked on the path of national revival and made a revolutionary choice—to build a society of social equality, democracy, and justice founded on the principles of political pluralism, a mixed economy, and nonalignment. These principles became fundamental to the Sandinist revolution's development. Great potential for progressive transformations is enshrined in the constitution—the first truly democratic constitution in the country's history.

A whole series of political parties operate freely in the country, and seven of them are represented on the supreme legislative organ—the Republic's National Assembly.

The past years have confirmed that the Sandinist Front, which acceded to political power as the result of the triumphant storming of the dictatorship, is the people's true vanguard at the creative stage of the revolution. The first democratic general election in Nicaragua's history, in which all the political parties operating in the country participated, is graphic evidence of this. The people's broad masses gave preference to the Sandinists, who secured a majority in parliament. Their representatives were elected to the posts of president and vice president of the Republic. By voicing trust in the FSLN, three-fourths of the voters advocated the revolution's further development. The election results destroyed the myth of the Sandinists as "usurpers" of power. [passage omitted]

Considerable successes have been achieved over the past years, but they could have been far more substantial if not for the actions of expansionist imperialist circles and the mercenaries mobilized by them—the contra gangs. The imperialists are still not reconciled to the fact that the people of a Central American country have embarked on a path of independence. Foreign reaction is interfering in Nicaragua's affairs, is arming and funding counterrevolutionary gangs, and has imposed a war on the country in an unsuccessful attempt to reverse the republic's development.

Under these conditions the Nicaraguan people have been forced to divert tremendous forces and means (approximately 50 percent of the state budget) away from resolving urgent tasks of peaceful building and economic and social development and to channel them into defense against aggression. The republic is defending itself and building, seeking to resolve at the same time the two interconnected tasks of increasing production and strengthening defense.

The Nicaraguan Government's peace-loving policy and constructive approach to the questions of a peaceful political settlement in Central America have received broad international recognition. The policy of national reconciliation proclaimed and implemented indefatigably by the Sandinist government also serves to create conditions for creative peaceful labor. [passage omitted]

Peruvian Party Central Committee Plenum Noted
PM1907160789 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
17 Jul 89 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Seeking Unity of Left-Wing Forces"]

[Text] Lima, 16 Jul—A Peruvian Communist Party [PCP] Central Committee Plenum has been held here to discuss questions of the domestic political situation in

the country and Communists' tasks at the present stage, on the threshold of the municipal and general elections planned for 12 November and the 2d Sunday in April next year.

PCP Central Committee Secretary General Jorge del Prado delivered the political report at the plenum.

The plenum resolutions point out that the political situation in the country has deteriorated and is characterized by big capital's offensive against working people's rights and gains.

Right-wing political parties have increased their activities in the country in their effort to gain power. At the moment they intend to gain power through elections, but they do not discount the possibility of a coup.

In these conditions, the plenum resolutions stress, Peruvian Communists must intensify the struggle for human rights, further strengthen the Peruvian General Confederation of Working People, and create people's masses' self-defense detachments. The PCP restated its line of strengthening the United Left coalition as a revolutionary mass front.

The plenum rated highly the process of renewal in the socialist countries. The PCP Central Committee, the plenum resolution notes, is keeping a very close eye on the perestroika processes in the USSR and other socialist countries.

Political & Social

Military Cargo 'Ignited' on Siberia Train; 2 Dead *LD2007093989 Moscow TASS in English 0934 GMT 20 Jul 89*

[Text] Moscow July 20 TASS—An explosive military cargo, which was being transported by rail, ignited in a train carriage between the cities of Barabinsk and Novosibirsk, south western Siberia, on Wednesday.

Two people from the escort were killed and another injured.

Teams have been sent to the area to repair the damage, and a special commission has left for the site.

Clashes, Unrest Continue in Abkhaziya

Georgian Minister Views Situation *LD1907220489 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 19 Jul 89*

[Interview with Georgian Internal Affairs Minister Shota Varlamovich Gorgodze by APN Correspondent Stanislav Polzikov on 19 July; place not specified—recorded; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Polzikov] Shota Varlamovich, what is going on in Sukhumi and in the Abkhaz Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic?

[Gorgodze] Now, what can one say? There are victims, there are also people killed.

[Polzikov] Is the exact number of fatalities known?

[Gorgodze] The number of people killed here as a result of clashes between Abkhazians and Georgians is 16. The number of people hospitalized as a result of injuries received both by firearms and sidearms is 186.

[Polzikov] One hundred and eighty....

[Gorgodze interrupting] One hundred and eighty six people. All this happened [words indistinct] in one day. Well, after the intervention by the administrative bodies, in particular by the internal affairs bodies, by the internal troops, and the militia, it can be said today that the situation is becoming more stabilized. Now we are taking all measures to ensure such a thing does not recur.

It is our task now somehow to brief the population and the peoples, to provide correct information about everything so that they know that now no one, I am certain, neither Georgians nor Abkhazians, intend to organize pogroms against each other. This is ruled out.

[Polzikov] And in this the internal troops' role is apparently a special one?

[Polzikov] Undoubtedly! The internal troops—our troops—are greatly helping us. The militia workers and the party and local soviet bodies are conducting the appropriate explanatory work among the population. The people must believe us; the people in the first place must believe, because everything is being done to reassure them.

Our first task, I am making no secret of this, is to detect the instigators, the provokers who have also deceived the people, which has resulted in what is now going on here in the republic. Our duty is to detect them, whoever they are, whatever post they hold, to institute criminal proceedings against them, and to punish them severely with our soviet laws.

Abkhaz 'Special Regime' Explained *PM2007095789 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Jul 89 First Edition p 4*

[Nonstaff correspondent Lieutenant Colonel A. Semenyaka report: "Sukhumi: Special Regime of Conduct"]

[Text] A special regime of citizens' conduct was introduced 18 July throughout the autonomous republic's entire territory by a joint resolution of the Abkhaz Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic [ASSR] Supreme Soviet and the Abkhaz ASSR Council of Ministers. It prohibits the inhabitants of all of the republic's population centers from leaving their homes or other buildings between 2300 hours and 0600 hours, local time, without special permission. The movement of private vehicles and the keeping of firearms, explosive devices, and incendiary compounds are prohibited. All citizens are ordered to immediately hand in any firearms in their possession. People are also banned from gathering in streets and squares and from holding rallies and processions until further notice.

Under these conditions the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs [MVD] internal forces have the right to detain persons who keep firearms, explosives, and incendiary devices and hand them over so that criminal proceedings can be instituted against them.

The introduction of the special regime of conduct is an enforced measure. Armed pickets who organized roadblocks and stopped and searched vehicles appeared in population centers in Ochamchirskiy Rayon and on the road. There were similar roadblock operations in Gudautskiy Rayon.

Measures have been taken by servicemen of the USSR MVD internal forces to localize the roadblocks. In the region of Ochamchir City alone 76 hunting rifles, 10 smallbore rifles, one assault rifle, one rifle (7.62 mm Mosin-Nagant service rifle), 5,000 cartridges, and 6 homemade explosive devices were confiscated from the pickets in just 2 days.

In the last 24 hours most enterprises in the autonomous republic did not work and public and rail transportation did not operate. A large number of passengers gathered at the railroad station in Sukhumi City. There were many women and children among them. The tracks were dismantled on the Transcaucasian railroad. The damaged railroad tracks were fully restored with the internal forces' active participation, and the most important facilities are being guarded.

During the clash on interethnic grounds there have been no casualties among the occupants of rest homes, guest-houses, sanatoriums, and young pioneer camps.

The servicemen of the USSR MVD internal forces are directing their efforts toward eliminating tension in the region and improving public order.

Last night 30 people were detained for breaching the special regime of conduct.

TASS Notes Rallies, Clashes

LD1907142889 Moscow TASS in English 1413 GMT
19 Jul 89

[Text] Tbilisi July 19 GRUZINFORM-TASS—The situation in Abkhaziya and a number of areas in western Georgia remains extremely complicated following renewed clashes between Abkhazians and Georgians, which involved firearms and left several people wounded.

Armed pickets were posted on the outskirts of several towns and populated localities.

Mass rallies are continuing in Gulripshi, Ochemchiri and Gali Districts and the town of Tkvarcheli, with speakers calling for vigorous action and various interethnic excesses taking place.

Rumours are rife and the gossip is fanning the flames, leading to heightened tension.

Colonel-General Yuriy Shatalin, commander of the central Interior Ministry's troops, and Georgian Interior Minister Shota Gorgodze are now in Abkhaziya.

Active measures are being taken to identify and apprehend the organisers of disorders and confiscate weapons and explosives from the populace.

The tense situation has persisted in Abkhaziya for more than three days, paralysing normal transport operations in Georgia and elsewhere in Transcaucasia.

At 11:00 on Tuesday, several trains with hundreds of passengers with children were still stranded at the Sukhumi railway terminal.

Other passenger trains proceeding from Tbilisi, Batumi and Yerevan to Moscow, Rostov-on-Don and Sochi were turned back after a long delay and had to go to their destinations through baku.

Passenger transport in Sukhumi is still at a standstill. Goods deliveries are difficult as well.

Despite the complicated situation, all electric power facilities and lines of the Gruzglavenergo trust function as normal. But there was an abortive attempt at the Kelasuri substation outside Sukhumi to disrupt electricity supplies to the city and other parts of Abkhaziya on the first day of the unrest.

Food supplies to the region are a sharp problem but, according to officials at the Georgian Commerce Ministry, Sukhumi, Gagra and Tkvarcheli have sufficient reserves of flour, sugar, salt, butter, meat, cheese, canned milk and matches.

Enterprises of the Abkhazkhleb bread-baking trust have resumed supplies to trading outlets.

Georgian Communist Party Leader Givi Gumbaridze and Vladimir Khishba, Abkhazian regional party leader, addressed Abkhazians and Georgians and all people living in Abkhaziya on local television.

They said that everything constructive that has been created, bit by bit, by many generations is now in jeopardy and that any attempts to solve problems by force only aggravate them. Both party leaders called on viewers to take every measure to normalise the situation.

Gumbaridze, Georgian President Otar Cherkazia, Premier Nodar Chitangava and other Georgian leaders together with Khishba and other Abkhazian leaders are meeting the people, including party activists, intellectuals, factory workers and farmers, to explain the situation and jointly look for constructive solutions.

A special commission from the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee is in Abkhazia, investigating the causes of interethnic conflicts and coordinating stabilising efforts.

Georgian and Abkhazian party, government and law-enforcement authorities, assisted by the central Interior Ministry's troops, are in control of the situation in Sukhumi and adjacent areas.

A plan of priority measures to restore a normal economic life has been drawn up and is being implemented.

Unrest Affects Transport Services

PM1907134589 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
19 Jul 89 Morning Edition p 3

[Reports by special correspondent V. Arsenyev, V. Zaykin, and correspondent S. Taranov under general heading "About Events in Abkhazia"]

[Text] Sukhumi, 18 Jul—The situation remains alarming in Abkhazia and in West Georgian rayons neighboring on the autonomous republic, as I saw for myself when I traveled by car from Tbilisi to Sukhumi on the night of 17-18 July. Whereas in Kutaisi representatives of the Georgian People's Front manned picket lines jointly with militia staffers, as we approached Abkhazia our car was stopped only by young people with hunting rifles and sawed-off shotguns. They were the ones who directed motor traffic along the highways, searched cars, and checked documents, and it was only when we reached Ochamchir (already in Abkhazian territory) that we saw Internal Troops cadets. The inspection was just as thorough there.

It was before our very eyes in Abkhazia's Galskiy Rayon that pickets opened fire at a car which they considered suspicious.

As a matter of fact, Sukhumi also spent a restless night. Fortunately, it did not produce any fresh tragedies. However, judging by the first stories we heard on arrival in the city from officials of the oblast party committee, oblast Communist Youth League committee, and the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic Ministry of Internal Affairs [MVD], incidents did occur, especially in the countryside. For example, 16 Abkhazians, who had been taken hostage in case weapons were to be used somewhere against Georgians, were successfully rescued from the stadium in Gulripshi on 17 July. The situation is further aggravated by rumors which seem to multiply endlessly. Many people in Sukhumi, including senior autonomous republic officials, believe that any change for the better can be produced only by the introduction of special status, the imposition of a curfew, and the immediate arrest of the instigators of clashes on both sides. [end Arsenyev report]

Journalists were informed about current events in Abkhazia at a briefing held in the USSR MVD 18 July.

No mass clashes were allowed to occur in the last 24 hours, but the situation remains tense. Rallies, at times attended by people in their thousands, were held in a number of cities and rayons. G. Gumbaridze, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, addressed one of them in the city of Gali, but not all who had assembled heeded his calls for calm. The normal pace of life has been disrupted in Tkvarcheli and Sukhumi and in Gulripshskiy, Ochamchirskiy, and Galskiy Rayons. Over one-half of institutions, enterprises, and trade outlets in these territories have stopped work,

transportation is at a standstill, and a number of passenger journeys have been cancelled at airports and on the railroad. Damage to highways and communications lines has been detected.

It has already been reported that two-thirds of arrested persons held in Zugdidi City's preliminary investigation detention center took advantage of the disturbances and escaped. By this morning 14 escapees had been recaptured and 8 had given themselves up to the militia.

The work now under way to confiscate weapons from the population shows that many residents had kept weapons without permits, and there were no records of these weapons. A total of over 300 hunting rifles and other firearms have been confiscated.

The number of persons wounded or killed during the last few days has been established. There were 16 deaths from the beginning of the latest events in Abkhazia through 0700 hours on 18 July. Four militia staffers and four Internal Troops servicemen have been wounded while putting down clashes. [end of Zaykin report]

As a result of interethnic clashes in Abkhazia, hundreds and thousands of train and airline passengers are now forced to either change route and bypass the autonomous republic or to give up and return home. Leaders of Ministry of Railways and Ministry of Civil Aviation services told IZVESTIYA correspondent S. Taranov about the situation prevailing at railroad stations and airports as of the morning of 18 July.

Trains traveling to Sukhumi, Tskhatulbo, and Batumi now stop at Adler, according to B. Torba, chief of the Ministry of Railways Passenger Main Administration. A special group has been set up there to receive and re-form trains. Passengers who have to get to Abkhazia travel from Adler to Poti by sea. This temporary service is already quite well organized. There is no crisis at Adler and Sochi stations today. There are three trains stranded in Sukhumi itself—the Tbilisi-Sochi, Yerevan-Moscow, and Yerevan-Rostov trains—and most passengers have been taken to Adler by sea.

The situation is more complex in Krasnodar, with stranded passengers from Yerevan trains which were to have taken a temporary route to the Armenian capital via Baku. But, for well-known reasons, they find this route unsuitable. People are demanding that aircraft be made available and that additional flights between Krasnodar and Yerevan be organized. But this is up to the Ministry of Civil Aviation....

We received a telegram from Krasnodar 17 July demanding additional flights to Yerevan, a senior official from the Ministry of Civil Aviation Production and Traffic Control Main Administration said. We will probably have to divert a liner from another route.

2,572 Firearms Confiscated

LD1907175389 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 1715 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Text] Moscow, 19 Jul—TASS correspondent Nikita Demidov reports from the Operational Headquarters of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs:

The situation in the Abkhazian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic [ASSR], where mass disturbances based on interethnic discord are occurring, remains a complex one. Attacks by armed groups on citizens, members of the militia, and military servicemen of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs are continuing in Sukhumi, the republican capital. Particularly daring attacks were carried out on the Ozurgetskiy, Tkibulskiy, and Terzholskiy rayon departments of the Internal Affairs Ministry. According to information supplied by 1900 on 19 July, militiamen and internal affairs troops had confiscated 2,572 firearms from the population. Public transport is again at a standstill. Food supplies to Sukhumi have deteriorated. The strike by employees of the Sukhumi locomotive depot continues.

As already reported, by a decision of the Abkhazian ASSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, special regulations regarding the behaviour of citizens have been imposed on the territory of the republic. They will operate from 2000 to 0600, local time.

Further on Disturbances

LD1907190489 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1500 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Text] [Announcer] A special citizens' conduct regulation was implemented throughout Abkhazia last night. Our special correspondent Leonid Lazarevich is in Abkhazia.

[Lazarevich] Abkhazia is now experiencing difficult, very difficult days. I have seen sorrow, great sorrow. People have lost their sense of calm. People are crying. Tension is great. Do you know what I am thinking about? We journalists must be very considerate, very accurate. One inaccurate word that is untrue or misleading may injure someone. Many enterprises are still not operating. The bread factory, the milk factory, and the meat combine are operating. The railway is not operating. Airplanes are the only means of transporting people out of Sukhumi. But in order to outline the situation in Abkhazia more accurately, I interviewed Major General Yevgeniy Mikhailovich Markov, chief of the operational group of troops in this republic.

[Begin recording] [Markov] The introduction of special regulations regarding citizens' conduct throughout the whole territory has to a certain extent helped to quiet things down. But during the night in Sukhumi and in the republic, shots from hunting rifles have been heard; there were even salvos from automatic rifles. Moreover, one

incident took place during the night right on the embankment: I heard firing from a submachinegun. Yes, there was such an incident. The firing took place from a car. People of an extremist inclination are not calming down.

[Lazarevich] Are there such people among the representatives of both the Georgian and the Abkhaz nationalities?

[Markov] That is quite right. From both sides. As a result of the developing situation, the internal forces and the law enforcement bodies are facing a complex situation and often deal with people who are armed with weapons, even with submachineguns. For this reason, the rights of servicemen and law enforcement bodies, in my view, are not defined by this decision. But great watchfulness and caution is demanded of us, as is the ability to carry out not only work to guarantee the preservation of social order but also diplomatic work.

[Lazarevich] I have seen how officers are conducting this work, and handling reconciliation policies. For the time being they are not always managing to achieve success, but this is being done. Tell me, during the last 24 hours were there any casualties, apart from the fact that a traffic official died yesterday?

[Markov] There were no other victims. But there are times when incorrect actions contradicting the demands of our laws have taken place. There are an especially large number of occasions when people have remained armed even though a decision passed by the Abkhazia Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Abkhazian Council of Ministers categorically demands that everyone hand over their weapons. The internal forces are daily undertaking all measures to render harmless those criminals—let us call them this—who have weapons and are using them against other citizens. Also, people's cars are being attentively examined at checkpoints in order to keep weapons out of densely populated regions. So incidents have taken place, literally today. In the town of Ochamchire a car was stopped; three people were in the car with a submachine gun, hundreds of rounds of ammunition for it, and a revolver and thousands of rounds of ammunition. [end recording]

[Lazarevich] In conclusion, I would like to inform our radio listeners that there are no vacationers among the casualties of the interethnic conflicts.

'Hooligans' Still at Large

PM1907143589 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
19 Jul 89 Second Edition p 6

[Report by N. Gogol and A. Chernenko: "Instilling Order"]

[Text] Sochi-Moscow, 18 Jul—The need to instill order is something that virtually all the people whom we managed to talk to recently in Abkhazia and Sochi,

where quite a few people going on or returning from vacation were gathered, and in Moscow, to which dozens of people are appealing for the defense of their honor and dignity.

The day before our correspondent had conversed with dozens of drivers clustered around their Ikarus buses, which are now standing idle for an indefinite time. They spoke about shooting on the road and driver comrades who had been wounded or killed. Even clearly well-off passengers were unable to persuade anyone to drive to Pitsunda or Batumi "at any price." It was not even a question of the nationality of the passenger or driver. Violence bears no national markings.

"Drive to the militia post on the River Psou and you will see and understand it all," was the response.

Until quite recently it was an ordinary militia post, the notion of the "border" was purely a convention: Today, however, you feel that it has been drawn as taut as a bowstring, since this marvelous land has been divided in two, as it were. Here the land of the village of Veseloye is enjoying the serene bounty of summer. While over there, beyond the river, there is the tense expectation of misfortune and someone's pain and grief.

A dense crowd of sullen-looking people clustered around the transport going in both directions. They did not inspect the one on which your PRAVDA correspondent was traveling. But not because a representative of the press was aboard the vehicle.

"Russian militia? Go on! Straight ahead."

And although there were quite a few representatives of other nationalities among the subunits arriving to assist their colleagues from the region's law-enforcement agencies, the phrase "Russian militia" was a sign of hope, help, and compassion....

A guy of 25 stopped his MAZ near the post. The front windscreen was smashed. Blood had congealed in the corner of his mouth and on his shirt. A. Malayev, deputy chief of the Sochi Internal Affairs Administration, asked: "How was the glass smashed: Was it a rock?"

"A rock?! No, a rifle butt! They've got automatic guns and pistols there."

The face wound was the result of a pistol-whipping. Thank god, they did not open fire that time and the dreadful toll of death did not advance. How many lives have already been lost through the recent absurd, cruel outbreak of uncontrolled emotions... In actual fact, an armed clash had occurred between gun-toting hooligans in nationalist garb and the forces of law and order in Ochamchis'kiy Rayon, near the bridge across the Inguri.

Why have the events taken such a fateful turn? Why is a tissue of ill-considered decisions evident again? Why have those who are obliged to apply the law at a critical moment again shown vagueness and confusion?

We are asking these questions with increasing frequency. But the answers that issue from those who are invested with full executive and political power are as a rule hazy and obscure, and quite often boil down to accusations leveled at...restructuring processes.

...There was a large bus by the bridge across the Psou. I didn't get the driver's name—he had been taken to hospital in a serious condition. But, although most savagely beaten, he did nevertheless manage to drag himself to the militia post, his sense of responsibility and duty proving stronger than the pain and suffering. After all, the bus contained children, women, and old people hurrying to catch a plane at the airport.

The sense of duty of this Man (we deliberately capitalize the word) who was aware that he bore responsibility for many human lives should serve as a keen reproach to those who have forgotten about it of late. It turns out that to be a Man it is not enough to wear a mustache and pants and make fine-sounding toasts; for that you also need to possess a kind heart, civic spirit, and a sense of sympathy and compassion.

It is clear that it was not just the conflict over the Tbilisi State University branch that produced this frenzied outbreak of violence. It goes deeper, and PRAVDA will clearly publish material of an analytical nature on the topic after a certain time. But another thing is clear: The conflict was exploited for their own ends with lighting speed by people building their devious political tactics on human grief and tears and taking advantage of the chaos and tension, since there is no more reliable foundation for crime of any kind than human fear.

National feelings are in a certain sense irrational, and that is why they can be manipulated pretty easily by calculating people with specific goals in mind. That is why the mass clashes at the branch of Tbilisi State University and subsequent carnage on 9 May Square in Sukhumi arose with such ease.

Yesterday's USSR Supreme Soviet message to the leadership of the republic and the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs has been received by an overwhelming number of citizens with full approval. It is time to instill order, applying the law-enforcement agencies' full power—this is the opinion of our interlocutors without exception. And the operational situation confirms the need to take radical measures. These are just a few of the reports from the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs desk.

"...Ochamchirskiy Rayon. Skirmishes and firing resumed here on one day near the bridge across the River Galidzgu and also in the villages of Merkula and Dzhal. Around 500 people attacked a highway patrol post in the village of Machara, where two militiamen were disarmed and two automatic guns seized."

"The director of the Ritsinskiy State Reserve was attacked in the village of Kholodnaya Rechka and a Tokarev Tula pistol taken from him."

"A group of around 150 attacked a bus delivering food to troop details: Warrant Officer M. Namazov was disarmed and 4,320 cartridges, 2 signal pistols, and 108 special teargas rounds were seized."

"After G. Gumbaridze, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, left Gali (where an unauthorized 10,000-strong meeting was held) V. Kolbaya, first secretary of the rayon party committee, was beaten up and doors and windows in the rayon committee building smashed."

In publishing these facts and figures given to the editorial office by the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs we do not claim this information to be exhaustive. Such events are complex and unpredictable, and the situation changes extremely quickly.

Yesterday we received news about hostages being taken and numerous armed pickets firing on vehicles. We are publishing, however, information that has been verified by the appropriate authorities.

But one thing is absolutely clear: Most people in Abkhazia are unanimous in the view that it is urgently necessary to introduce a curfew and arrest the instigators of the bloody conflicts, irrespective of their national affiliation.

At the same time the situation on the transport routes remains difficult despite all the efforts of party and soviet organs. There are virtually no trains, planes, or motor vehicles going from Sochi to Sukhumi because of the events in Abkhazia. Thousands of vacationers are cutting short their stay and women and children are suffering. The conflict situation in the region is inconveniencing visitors from various cities around the country. A plane bringing passengers from Krasnodar yesterday was forced to return: Someone had moved equipment on the runway. According to a report from K. Aksenov, PRAVDA's own correspondent in Krasnodar, local party and soviet organs are working in difficult, sometimes extreme conditions: Thousands of people are having to be put up in hotels, rest homes, and hostels. Children from several pioneer camps who came to vacation in Abkhazia have been forced to go home.

Around 250 people have already turned to the republic's hospitals for help, and 188 have been hospitalized. The number of victims stands at 16. As has already been reported, around 180 suspects escaped en masse from

the Zugdidi investigation isolation unit: 6 have already been detained and 8 have given themselves up. The following have been seized: 131 (rifled) combat weapons, 141 training weapons, 18 kg of explosives, and dozens of petrol bombs.

"And this is far from being a complete list of the tragedies, great and small, and the numbers involved are not growing any less. The cruel direction of actions by those who hide their face is not changing. New incidents instil ever greater anxiety and cause not just dismay but anger too," one of our interlocutors told us. He, like the overwhelming majority of others, did not allow us to give his name. The fear which the bellicose hooligans are sowing is well-founded.

Surely they will be countered? Time is already short.

...Let us repeat: Violence has no nationality. Violence is violence, in whatever garb it dresses up. If we are civilized people and cherish common human values, we must all kindle the light of kindness in our hearts. There is no other way open to us.

Clashes, Rallies Continue

PM1907153389 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA
in Russian 20 Jul 89 First Edition p 4

[Unidentified GRUZINFORM and TASS correspondents report: "Abkhazia: Alarming Days"]

[Text] The situation in the Abkhazian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic [ASSR] and a number of regions of western Georgia remains extremely complex. There have again been clashes with firearms being used between the Abkhazian and Georgian populations. People have been injured as a result. Armed pickets and barriers have been set up on the outskirts of some cities and population centers.

Mass rallies of citizens continue in Gulripshskiy, Ochamchirskiy, and Galskiy Rayons and the city of Tkvarcheli, at which calls have been made for vigorous action and various excesses on interethnic grounds have been taking place. To a considerable extent the situation is being exacerbated by various rumors.

Colonel General Yu. Shatalin, chief of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs Internal Troops, and Sh. Gorgodze, Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic [SSR] minister of internal affairs, remain in the autonomous republic. Vigorous measures are being taken to identify and arrest the instigators and organizers of the riots and to confiscate weapons and explosives from the population.

The tense situation in Abkhazia has paralyzed normal transportation in Georgia and the Transcaucasus for 4 days now. At 1100 on 18 July several passenger trains, with hundreds of passengers and children still aboard, were still standing at the platform at Sukhumi Station. After long

delays passenger trains from Tbilisi, Batumi, and Yerevan to Moscow, Rostov, and Sochi have had to turn back en route and travel to their destinations via Baku.

"We acquired bitter experience of working under emergency conditions this winter, when there were enormous snowfalls," said Bondo Beridze, second secretary of Tskhaltubo party city committee [gorkom], who is heading the emergency headquarters set up under the gorkom. "Then as now headquarters were set up at each pension and at each railroad station, and, thanks to them, not a single vacationer or tourist went unattended."

"We are profoundly grateful to the local residents who are trying to give us all possible assistance," this TASS correspondent was told by Valentina Ustinenko from Leningrad. "I personally have had my rail ticket replaced by an air ticket, and until my departure I will be staying at the 'Geolog' Sanatorium, where I've spent 2 weeks. I know that I'm not an exception."

"We are trying to do everything possible to ease the position of people who have unexpectedly found themselves in an emergency," Vladimir Dzhaparishvili, deputy chief of the Transcaucasus Railroad, noted. "Hot meals have been organized for the passengers forced to remain in the railroad cars, and restaurant cars and the station cafes have been placed at their disposal."

The situation with regard to supplies of goods also remains complex. Large numbers of freight trains are standing at western Georgia's stations and spur tracks waiting for the green light.

"At midday 18 July there continued to be barriers across the highways leading into Abkhazia," was how A. Chkheidze, Georgian SSR deputy minister of motor transport and highways, described the prevailing situation. "The number of buses carrying passengers from Poti to eastern Georgia, Zugdidi, and Kutaisi has increased by one-third. Owing to the disrupted train movements along the republic's Black Sea coast it has been necessary to transfer passengers from Sochi to Poti by sea on high-speed passenger ships. From Poti they will continue their journeys on specially arranged buses."

There continues to be no passenger transportation in Sukhumi.

"On the morning of 18 July empty Yak-40 aircraft continued to take off for Sukhumi from Tbilisi Airport. From Sukhumi they return to Tbilisi with people who have been unable to leave for their destinations by other means of transport for some days now. Il-86 and Tu-154 airliners have been leaving Sukhumi Airport for Moscow over the past few days."

Despite the complex situation all facilities and power lines belonging to the "Gruzglavenergo" system continue to work normally in Abkhazia. As R. Karveladze, the service's chief engineer, said, on the very first day of

the disorders an attempt was made at the "Kelasuri" substation in the Sukhumi zone to disrupt the electricity supply to the city and rayons of the autonomous republic, but it was thwarted.

The question of the supply of foodstuffs to this region's population is acute. As reported at the Georgian Ministry of Trade, Sukhumi, Gagra, and Tkvarcheli have adequate stocks of flour, sugar, salt, butter, meat, cheese, tinned milk, and matches. Plants and enterprises of the "Abkhazkhleb" production association have again begun supplying produce in accordance with trade orders. The disruptions to food production, caused by a shortage of manpower and transport last Sunday and Monday, have been mainly eliminated.

G. Gumbaridze, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, and V. Khishba, first secretary of the Abkhaz Georgian Communist Party Oblast Committee [obkom], broadcast an appeal on local television to the Abkhazian and Georgian peoples and to the whole population of the Abkhaz ASSR. They stressed that the achievements garnered little by little by the creative energy of many generations are in danger today. Reason is confounded if brother raises his hand against brother and neighbor against neighbor and if eyes are blinkered by blind hatred. There were and are no grounds for it. All attempts to resolve problems by force only deepen the contradictions. Our descendants who must live and work together on this blessed land will never forgive that.

Both leaders urged the population of Abkhazia to use every means to help the normalization of the situation, not to yield to blind emotions and provocation, to prevent the further complication of the situation, and to restore peace and calm everywhere.

In connection with the aggravation of the political and day to day atmosphere in the Abkhazian ASSR a Georgian Communist Party Central Committee special commission is now at work, carefully examining the circumstances and causes of the outbreak of interethnic conflicts, taking active efforts to stabilize the situation, and coordinating the activity of all organs. At present party, soviet, and law enforcement organs of the Georgian SSR and the Abkhaz ASSR with the participation of the USSR MVD law enforcement organs are monitoring the situation in Sukhumi and adjacent regions. A plan of immediate measures to restore the normal functioning of the national economy has been devised and is being implemented. All measures are being taken to ensure the uninterrupted work of bakeries, food stores, the water supply, the energy systems, and other installations of paramount significance.

G. Gumbaridze, O. Cherkeziya, and N. Chitanava and other leaders of the republic who are in Abkhazia together with V. Khishba, party obkom first secretary, and other comrades are carrying out extensive explanatory work among the party aktiv, representatives of the

intelligentsia, the working class, and the peasantry. A whole series of meetings has been held with various groups of the population during which there was a search for constructive solutions to reduce tension. Note was taken of the serious disruptions in party political and ideological work, inertia, and lack of initiative shown by many leading organs of the Abkhaz ASSR.

Personal contacts with people and labor collectives and the provision of prompt, direct information to the population make it possible to avoid the spreading of rumors, to supply better guidance in the situation, to take rational decisions, and to establish trust. This was confirmed yet again by the 16 July meeting between republic leaders and the collective of the Sukhumi Locomotive Depot, which went on late into the night. The dozens of vital issues, answers, and associated explanations served as the basis for the dialogue that occurred and made it possible for the situation to be assessed more soberly and many facts cleared up. The conversations with the population on the streets of Sukhumi served the same goal. They showed that the autonomous oblast's working class, peasantry, and intelligentsia are interested in restoring the customary pace of life and roundly condemn ethnically motivated conflicts.

Restraint, vigilance, composure, reason, and common-sense are extremely necessary now. No provocation can prevent the actual Georgian and Abkhazian peoples finding a common language among themselves through their own efforts and tackling all the existing problems in an independent, collective, and constructive way.

Unrest Affects Passenger Flights

PM1907190189 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA
INDUSTRIYA in Russian 20 Jul 89 p 4

[S. Omelchenko report: "At Sukhumi Airport"]

[Text] Moscow—"By the morning of 19 July," G. Leonchuk, shift leader at the civil aviation Central Production-Dispatcher Administration, said, "3,391 persons had been conveyed from Sukhumi airport to various destinations. The flights are being carried out by scheduled aircraft but the number and timing of the flights is being determined by agreement with the Sukhumi airport services. Meanwhile only two flights are held up—to Minsk and Gorkiy—the passengers for which did not show up for registration. Only 150 persons have expressed a wish to fly from Sukhumi to Moscow. Therefore only one Il-86 aircraft flew out for them instead of two. All flights to Sukhumi without exception are being carried out without any passengers. We have been forced to refuse carriage even to those who have already obtained tickets.

"At the present time all the needs of people who want to fly out of Sukhumi and who are at the airport awaiting flights, are being catered to. Because of disruptions to the operation of transportation some people evidently are unable to get to the airport.

"For passengers who arrived in Sochi independently on the day when Sukhumi airport was closed two additional flights have been arranged—to Yerevan and to Tbilisi."

Tourism Services Suspended

LD2007070789 Moscow TASS in English 0700 GMT
20 Jul 89

[Text] Moscow July 20 TASS—By TASS correspondent Nikita Demidov reporting from the Soviet Interior Ministry's operations headquarters:

The situation in Abkhaziya remains tense, according to the latest reports from the Transcaucasian autonomous republic.

The Abkhazian Council of Ministers suspended until further notice the reception of holiday-makers, Soviet and foreign tourists in the republic.

Sporadic clashes with the use of fire-arms occurred on an ethnic basis in Gulripsh, Ochamchira and Sukhumi districts. Numerous armed pickets continue to appear on roads.

Most enterprises in the region's capital Sukhumi do not work. Militia units escort cargo transport inside the city.

About 1,500 people were flown out of Sukhumi Airport by 14 special flights in the past twenty-four hours.

Workers of the Sukhumi locomotive shed went on strike again, and trains are serviced by teams sent from elsewhere.

Thirty people were detained for curfew violations as of 6 am today.

The situation in Georgia is complicated, too. Several attacks were carried out on militia departments with a view to seizing weapons.

Unauthorised meetings attended by thousands of people took place in the towns of Khashuri and Samtredia.

Late-June Unrest in Georgia Detailed

PM1907155989 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA
in Russian 1 Jul 89 p 3

[Georgian Ministry of Internal Affairs "press group" report: "The Georgian Ministry of Internal Affairs Reports"]

[Text] Operational and preventive work carried out by law enforcement forces in Bolnisskiy, Dmanisskiy, and Marneulskiy Rayons has made it possible to normalize the situation. However, individual people are trying to exacerbate the situation, upset people, and induce them to commit unlawful actions.

On the night of 29 June three explosions rang out in Bolnisi within minutes of each other. They left craters in the yards of the houses of a number of inhabitants. There were no casualties. According to preliminary information packages of home-made explosives were used. Criminal proceedings have been instituted. An investigation is under way.

On the same day a crate containing 12 bottles filled with gasoline was discovered on the premises of a canning plant.

In connection with the tension in the said area large militia forces and resources are concentrated here, and this is having a negative effect on the day-to-day situation in the republic as a whole. Whereas 34 crimes were registered in the period 26-30 June in 1988, this year during the same period 52 crimes were recorded. The number of crimes against citizens' lives and health has risen and thefts of state and private property are on the increase.

The leadership of the Ministry of Internal Affairs [MVD] thanks all people's squads, workers and employees, the party and All-Union Lenin Communist Youth League [Komsomol] aktiv, and representatives of the public for great practical assistance to internal affairs organs in the maintenance of public order in the cities, rayons, and population centers where they live, especially in Tbilisi.

At the same time we would like to mention that in recent days many inhabitants of Tbilisi and nearby rayons have been arriving in the aforementioned area, and despite their good intentions and offers of help they are creating some additional difficulties for the militia. In the prevailing situation the Georgian MVD is appealing to people to refrain from visiting the said rayons except for professional or family reasons.

The situation in Bolnisskiy, Dmanisskiy, and Marneulskiy Rayons is under control.

Yeltsin Calls for Interregional Deputies Group
LD2007110789 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1400 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Relay of the Supreme Soviet session in the Kremlin on 19 July—recorded]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Boris Yeltsin] Comrade deputies, during the work of the First Congress of People's Deputies, a message containing proposals on the formation of an interregional deputies' group was sent to the Presidium. More than 300 deputies have expressed a desire to work in this group. A coordinating council has been set up, whose main aim is the organizational formalizing of the interregional group itself, the registration of its members, and the registration of the group itself within the Supreme Soviet. The purpose of its creation is to establish closer links between deputies of different regions and to prepare alternative proposals on matters being addressed by the congress.

Now that sufficient time has passed since the end of the first congress, the realization by society of this fact is becoming even clearer; that for seeking a way out of the extremely difficult situation in which the country has found itself, confrontation and study of all alternative points of view and all possible approaches are essential; consultation with all social strata is essential and of taking into account their proposals, interests, and moods. The interregional group will set its tasks as well and will aid the successful work of the Congress of People's Deputies and of the Supreme Soviet on the roads to drawing up comparisons and studies of various ways of resolving the diverse set of tasks which lie ahead of the country. This attempt to draw up alternatives is an attempt to impart more dynamism into the work of the Soviet parliament. The tasks that today face society are so hugely diverse, problematically so profound, and all-encompassing that there is nothing surprising in the fact that different viewpoints are being formed in the different social strata, both about the essence and the dynamics of these tasks, the problems, and about the possible routes for solving them.

The interregional deputies' group bases its work on the people's deputies reflecting the opinions, if it can be formulated thus, of the radical left strata of the public and of those strata of the population that consider that the process of perestroika should be carried out more decisively and consistently. Indecisiveness should be buried, as well as the vagueness of many past decisions. It is essential to recognize fully the danger of pressure from dogmatic forces which are conservative in their attitude.

We would also like to help the apparatus of the USSR Supreme Soviet in preparing the issues for the Second Congress of People's Deputies of the country, and to provide a package of proposals for discussion. Otherwise, there are no grounds for confidence that the following matters will be placed on the agenda of the next Congress of People's Deputies: amendments to the USSR Constitution and the law on local soviet elections; changes to the existing mechanism of management; questions of ownership, of land, of state orders, of taxes on cooperatives, of registration of joint enterprises, of shortages, poverty, pensions, price rises, inflation and corruption. I am becoming convinced that it is wrong to begin discussion of drafts of individual, particular laws, for example, on quality of inventiveness, on the rights of the consumer, and so forth, prior to discussion and adoption of a new concept of economic reform.

A general meeting of a group of people's deputies on the question of forming the interregional deputies' group is planned for 29-30 July of this year. In full accordance with the USSR Constitution, the coordinating council submits a proposal for this meeting to discuss the following matters: the formation of an interregional deputies' group, the registration of its members and groups, the tasks facing the group in connection with the development of the country's social and political situation, the

publication of a newspaper of the interregional group of USSR people's deputies and of an information bulletin for deputies who are group members.

We invite to the meeting not only members of the interregional deputies' group, but also USSR people's deputies who are striving to make more radical and fundamental proposals on perestroika in the country and on the preparation of documents for the Second Congress of People's Deputies. We request the USSR Supreme Soviet leadership to provide premises and to help with the organization of the group's meetings and with coverage of its work in the press.

[Unidentified deputy] Esteemed comrade deputies, I would like to appeal to you not to remain silent about Comrade Yeltsin's proposal. The fact is that the attempt to divide deputies of the Supreme Soviet into those who are taking a radical part in perestroika and those who are more radical—in other words, some are in the middle, so to speak, others are against, and others are some kind of outstanding leaders—is probably not something we need here. But since this proposal has been made unexpectedly, I would suggest that we return to this matter and, maybe talk about it at the next session and spend about 30-40 minutes on it at the end of the session. I believe that it is quite simply wrong to remain silent about this.

TASS Notes Proposal

*LD1907152689 Moscow TASS in English 1516 GMT
19 Jul 89*

["Yeltsin on Formation of Left-Radical Deputy Group"—TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 19 TASS—By TASS parliamentary correspondent from the Kremlin:

Towards the close of the evening meeting of the Soviet parliament today the deputy from Moscow Boris Yeltsin took the floor, inviting the deputies to take part in the work of the inter-regional deputy group which, he said, reflected the opinion of left-radical segments of public.

Boris Yeltsin said that over 300 deputies had expressed desire to work in it. A coordinating council has been set up, whose chief goal is to formalise the group, to register its members and the group itself in the Supreme Soviet. The aim of setting up the group is establishment of closer links between deputies of different regions and preparation of alternative proposals on matters with which the congress will be seized.

The speaker said that to find a way out of the dire situation in which the country finds itself it is necessary to compare and study all alternative points of view. The inter-regional group precisely sets itself the task of producing alternatives in order to impart, as Yeltsin thinks, greater dynamism to the work of the Soviet parliament.

The inter-regional group, he said, intends to produce a package of documents for the second Congress of the Peoples' Deputies of the USSR. Among these will be amendments to the USSR constitution, the law on elections to the local Soviets, changing the existing management mechanism and other draft laws.

Boris Yeltsin said that the holding of a general meeting on the question of forming the inter-regional deputy group is scheduled for 29-30 July.

Boris Yeltsin's statement was received variously. Some deputies thought his statement was an attempt to put some deputies in opposition to others and proposed that opinions be exchanged concerning this statement at the next joint session of the chambers.

Further Reportage on Continuing Coal Miner Strikes

Situation Normalized in 9 Mining Centers

*LD2007075589 Moscow TASS in English 0740 GMT
20 Jul 89*

[Text] Kemerovo July 20 TASS—By TASS special correspondents Nikolay Zheleznov and Grigoriy Shalakin:

The information reaching here from Kuzbass cities last night and this morning shows that the situation has normalised in nine out of 11 mining centres. Coal extraction has resumed in many mines. The brigades which remained underground to maintain the mines are completing preparations for coal production.

Not all miners have returned to work in Prokopyevsk and Kiselevsk where several enterprises are still inoperable although the protocol of an agreement between the government commission and the regional strike committee was released yesterday in all cities. Workers additionally demand solution of the grave problems in municipal services and increased medical assistance.

The government commission today studied living and working conditions in the city of Belovo. The problems that have piled up here are being analysed and miners' proposals for a comprehensive development of the region as a whole are being discussed.

Kuznetsk Miners Return to Work

*LD2007072189 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
0600 GMT 20 Jul 89*

[Text] After the discussion at the USSR Supreme Soviet session on the situation in Kuzbass and Donbass—incidentally the session was relayed to the square where the miners were gathered—and the speech by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and people's deputies of those regions, there was a sudden change in the Kuznetsk Coal Basin miners' mood. All the town strike committees apart from Kiselevsk adopted the decision to stop the strike. Only the coalminers of that town and Prokopyevsk are not working now. Here those assembled refused to fulfil the

decision of the committee which they themselves had elected. All other Kemerovo Oblast enterprises started work in the morning and some at night even.

Preventive repair of equipment is being carried out and unloading of coal has started. Incidentally, even in these two towns, the strikers' opinion is not as united as before. Many consider that the time has come to go down to the coal face. For, by joint decision of the CPSU Central Committee Commission, USSR Council of Ministers, and the regional strike committee, all the miners' demands have been fulfilled, apart from those which can only be satisfied by the country's supreme legislative body after careful deliberation, after taking into account not only the miners' wishes but also the possibilities of the state. The halted coal faces are today aggravating the position of the workers themselves. Already moneys have been lost irrevocably from the social development funds with which it would have been possible to build 500 flats or 9 kindergartens for 280 places each.

Strike Spreads to Other Regions

LD2007095189 Moscow TASS in English
0940 GMT 20 Jul 89

[Text] Moscow July 20 TASS—By TASS correspondents:

Vorkuta, Komi Autonomous Republic—All workers of the mine Khalmer-yu, Vorkutaugol Amalgamation, stopped work on July 19 by advancing socio-economic demands.

A commission of high-ranking executives from the regional party committee, the Komi Council of Ministers and the regional trade union council arrived in Vorkuta to attend a meeting at the mine.

The Vorkuta mine-workers sent a letter to the nation's leaders, in which they stressed the need for the urgent solution of acute economic and social problems facing the coal industry and specific questions concerning workers in regions of the extreme north.

Party committees of several Vorkuta mines held emergency meetings. It was decided to ask the Supreme Soviet through deputies representing the region to put the question of the work of the Ministry of Coal Industry on ensuring effective and balanced economic and social policies in the industry on the agenda of the current session.

Rostov on Don, Russian Federation—Stopping machines in the Don region's largest mine, named after the 60th anniversary of the Young Communist League, Gukovugol Amalgamation, ground to a halt as first-shift workers went on strike on July 19.

Their step came as a surprise to the management of the production amalgamation and the party leaders of the city of Gukovo as they and members of the workers' initiative committee agreed in the talks yesterday not to stop production but set the deadline until August 17 to meet the miners' main demands.

The workers demand 20 percent pay increases for evening shifts and 40 per cent increases for night work, longer leaves for pit workers, raising the price of coal to world levels, economic independence of mines, the right to sell products turned out in addition to plan at their own discretion and cuts in the managerial staff.

Dnietropetrovsk, Ukraine—all 11 mines of the Pavlogradugol Amalgamation began strike on July 19.

At a non-stop rally in the city of Pavlogard workers adopted demands comprising 24 items. The demands are basically identical with those advanced by miners in the Kuznetsk and Donets Basins.

The strike committee submitted their demands to the party city committee, the city council and the management of the amalgamation. Measures have been agreed upon on some points straight away.

Most of the strikers display restraint. Mine-workers themselves maintain public order.

On many items under discussion the strikers have not reached agreement. Debates centre around individual demands. Such rallies are being held in the miners' settlements of Ternovka and Pershotravensk.

70 Mines Idle in Donetsk

LD2007085489 Moscow Television Service in Russian
0230 GMT 20 Jul 89

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Our special correspondents report from Kemerovo that although coal miners collectives in Novokuznetsk, Osinniki, and Mezhdurechensk have started work, according to information from the oblast strike committee about 150,000 people are taking part in the strike.

According to our correspondent in Donetsk, in the oblast the strikers have joined by additional collectives; 70 coal mines are idle. Here rallies and meetings with local soviet and party leaders are being held. Each day of the strike in Donbass means a loss of R5 million.

Some Miners Return to Work 19 Jul

LD1907140589 Moscow TASS in English
1401 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Text] Prokopyevsk, Kemerovo Region July 19 TASS—By TASS special correspondents:

Rallies continued unabated in some cities of the Kuznetsk coal field region last night despite the regional strike committee's decision to suspend the labour action.

The mine-workers had not apparently learned by that time the content of the agreement signed by a government commission and the strike committee on measures to meet their demands and the demands advanced by workers of other industries.

Nonetheless, last night marked a change for the better.

Night-shift workers reported for duty at some pits, teams in charge of vital services at city enterprises were enlarged. The number of strikers has gone down by 24,000 in the past twenty-four hours.

An emergency meeting of party and economic executives in Novokuznetsk this morning, attended by representatives of city strike committees, released guidelines for joint actions that would determine the earliest restoration of normal life in the region.

As soon as the content of the agreement was announced over the radio, many mine-workers in Kuzbass cities began leaving squares for collieries.

The radio then broadcast a report about the situation in the Kuzbass region made at the USSR Supreme Soviet session by Mikhail Gorbachev.

The government commission, headed by Nikolay Slyunkov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, is studying the situation with reliance on party committees and in close contact with the regional strike committee, analysing issues that emerge in the negotiations and adopting coordinated decisions.

Some Kemerovo Miners Return

PM1907194589 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA
INDUSTRIYA in Russian 20 Jul 89 p 4

[Own correspondent A. Parshintsev dispatch: "To Get Down to Things as Quickly as Possible"]

[Text] Kemerovo Oblast—The oblast newspaper KUZBASS yesterday published a protocol on the agreed measures of the regional strike committee and of the commission of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, and All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions [AUCCTU].

The measures included in the top-priority list define the time schedules and the specific executors for each point of the package of demands made by the striking miners. I shall cite just a few of the most important decisions on which agreement has been reached. The coal enterprises have been granted broad independence and the right to sell at their own discretion additional fuel at contractual prices both in our country and also abroad, and to establish norms for production and wage rates [rast-senka]. The time spent by miners en route from the shaft to the coal face and back will be paid; a unified day off—Sunday—is established, and the duration of leave will be increased. A large program for improving health care, the supply of food and goods of prime necessity for the oblast, and for the social reorganization of miner's cities and settlements is outlined. The working people's proposal that Kemerovo Oblast be switched to regional financial autonomy as of 1 January has been accepted.

Some of these measures concern all miners of the country.

In a word, as regards socioeconomic issues the demands of the miners have been accepted and specific businesslike measures have been outlined. The commission will now tour the oblast's mining centers and make detailed on-the-spot investigations. Much time will be needed for this. In such a situation the most sensible thing is to end the strike. And the oblast strike committee has called for this.

On the night of Tuesday and in the early hours of Wednesday the city strike committees of Osinniki, Belov, and Prokopyevsk agreed with the recommendations of the regional committee. In Novokuznetsk the miners of the Listvyanski opencut mine, the Novokuznetskaya pit, and the Baydayevskiy open cut mine, and the drivers of the Baydayevskiy and Obnorskiy motor vehicle pools turned up for work. Coal was produced from the faces of the Yubileynaya pit. The first tons of fuel since the strike began were hoisted to the surface at the pit named for the 60th anniversary of the USSR and at the Kapitalnaya pit in Osinniki. In Leninsk-Kuznetskiy the looms at the worsted cloth combine were switched on. Toward the end of the day yesterday it became known that the strike committee of the oblast center had decided to end the strike.

Rallies on the squares of a number of cities still continue. Losses in the oblast's industry have reached R48 million.

The government commission and the combined strike committee are continuing work to settle the conflict situation.

Kemerovo Leaders Recommend Return

PM1907140989 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA
INDUSTRIYA in Russian 19 Jul 89 p 1

[N. Goncharov and A. Parshintsev report: "Beginning of a Breakthrough"]

[Text] Kemerovo—A most important piece of news arrived from Prokopyevsk early yesterday morning: As a result of talks with the government commission the regional strike committee decided to call off the strike at dawn. N. Slyunkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, and USSR People's Deputy T. Avaliani, chairman of the united strike committee, delivered this announcement on local radio along with a statement about the government commission's first day's work. The demands on which agreements were reached were cited. In particular, coal mining enterprises have been given the right to sell additional fuel they extract, both in our country and abroad, at their own discretion. A local wage rate of 1:3 will be introduced as of 1 August. Steps have been taken to improve the oblast's supply of food and essentials. And also to provide medical services for the population.

"This is only the start of our joint work," N. Slyunkov stressed. "We have visited all the industrial centers in the oblast, had meetings with people, and heard them out in order to map out together the ways for the future socioeconomic development of the Kuzbass."

"The decision to call off the strike is an exceptionally reasonable one," the chairman of the government commission noted. He urged the miners to show reason and conscientiousness as workers in order to get work back to rights more rapidly in the mining area.

T. Avaliani, chairman of the oblast strike committee, informed them that it had been decided to recommend that municipal strike committees call a halt to the strike as of the third shift 18 July. The members of the regional strike committee, which will continue its work until the conflict ends, dispersed to their cities to actually implement the committee's recommendation.

Several other reassuring announcements have come from various cities in the oblast. Miners from Mezhdurechensk have exceeded their daily target by 20,000 tonnes for the first time since the strike. Teams of miners led by V. Devyatko, V. Gvozdev, and G. Frolov are once again in front at "Raspadskaya" mine, which has assumed normal work. All eight mines in Novokuznetsk have begun work.

The Mezhdurechensk strike committee has been transformed into a workers' committee, which is not only monitoring the fulfillment of miners' demands but is also engaged in practically all municipal affairs, maintaining close contacts with city soviet executive committee services. The men are responding to the townspeople's many requests promptly and without bureaucratic procrastination. Specialists in municipal transport, communications, trade, and electricity supply have already emerged among the committee members. It is not impossible that these keen people will succeed in promoting perestroika in the city more rapidly than was hitherto the case. At any rate they are shaking up officials by setting them an example of efficient action and enterprise and have gotten a grip on the difficult situations. Economic life in the city is rapidly setting itself to rights. Coal from the Mezhdurechensk area has arrived at all its customary destinations, including for export to the United States and Mongolia.

Telephones are ringing constantly at the oblast press center. While we are writing this report, various cities are reporting that more enterprises are going back to work. Additional consignments—meat, sugar, soap, detergents, and medicines—have begun to arrive in the Kuzbass. The government emergency aid program for the Kuzbass has entered into operation.

At the same time it is still unclear how people in the localities are reacting to the oblast strike committee's recommendation. People in Prokopyevsk and Kemerovo

have decided to continue the strike. We have received many reports about difficulties with transport. Yesterday afternoon the Kuzbass coal debt had reached 1,851,000 tonnes.

'Number of Demands' Met

LD1907152789 Moscow TASS in English 1518 GMT
19 Jul 89

[Text] Makeevka (Donetsk region) July 19 TASS—By RATAU-TASS correspondent:

After Mikhail Gorbachev and Nikolay Ryzhkov sent a telegram to the striking miners of the Donetsk coal basin (Donbass), the Ukraine, the strikers began to assess the situation more calmly and soberly. The allied striking committee of Makeevka urged labour collectives of all mines not to join the strike, because it does not need support any longer. A way to a constructive dialogue has been paved.

"Talks with the striking committee are going on continuously. A number of demands which are within the competence of the local administration have been met already," Aleksandr Fisun, USSR first deputy minister of coal industry, said.

Specifically, it was decided to set fixed rates on some types of low-productivity operations, mines' directors were given instructions on additional payment to miners working with pneumatic hammers. It was decided to introduce additional payment for evening and night shifts. From now on women will be given a paid leave and look after their children until they are three years old. The money for it will be taken from the material incentive funds of enterprises. The order to increase an annual production target to the Yasinovskaya-Glubokaya mine was cancelled. Now its labour collective will be able to turn out 100,000 tonnes of coal less, with the wage fund remaining the same.

The strikers handed over another package of demands to the USSR Supreme Soviet for consideration. Some of the demands put forward by Makeevka miners are common to all the workers of the industry. They are now being tackled by a government commission working in Kuzbass.

Kuzbass Miners Continue Strike 19 Jul

LD1907191289 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1500 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Text] As we have already reported, the miners' strike is continuing in the Kuzbass. Our correspondent Vladimir Yuryev reported by telephone this afternoon from Kemerovo.

[Yuryev] In order to talk to (Valeriy Valentinovich Cherbakov), member of the city strike committee, who works as a mechanic in the (Severnoye) mine, and (Sergey

Ivanovich Pykhten), deputy secretary of the party committee of the Butovskiy Mine, we had to come to the headquarters of the committee—it is situated in the city gorispolkom in the Square of the Soviets. There the phones are never silent; people are always present. Here in the central square of Kemerovo, meetings of miners have been taking place for several days, just as in other towns of the Kuzbass, Anzhero-Sudzhensk, Berezhovskiy, Prokopyevsk, Belovo, Osinniki, Leninsk-Kuznetskiy.

Workers of machine building enterprises, electro-technical workers, and light industry workers have joined the miners. The events are taking place so swiftly that the information is changing literally every hour. Of course some individual inaccuracies are possible at the moment, but for the time being the latest reports are as follows: 160 mines, works, factories and associations are not working. Losses are already counted in tens of millions of rubles.

However it is not possible to be mistaken about the main thing: The demands of the people are just. The whole working class of the country could sign the main demands: Bring economic reform into effect more quickly, give genuine independence to state enterprises, and hand full power over to strong working hands.

Last night was sleepless for the members of the strike committees. The speeches of Nikolay Nikitovich Slyunkov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee—he is the head of the commission working in the Kuzbass—and of Teymuraz Georgiyevich Avaliani, chairman of oblast strike committee and USSR people's deputy, were broadcast on the oblast radio station. The oblast committee recommended to the people of the town that they stop the strike and go back to work. The miners discussed this request until morning. So far the miners of Mezhdurechensk have started work. (Valeriy Valentinovich), what conclusion have you come to?

[Cherbakov] A majority of our men voted to continue the strike. Three men voted to end the strike. We also understand those who voted in favor of continuing [changes thought] we understand that the situation has already grown serious, the losses, the material losses are very large and we must come to some kind of conclusion. If today, now, we were given direct answers to the direct questions that we have asked, we would stop the strike, and stop it immediately, and would not wait for the implementation of the decisions concerning our questions.

[Pukhten] During the voting in the town strike committee, I voted for stopping the strike. Up to the present time we have not realized the full acuteness and the tragic elements of the situation that has come about, do not yet fully understand those unforeseeable political consequences which the continuation of the strike entails. For that reason I consider that we ordinary people, ordinary miners now have to take responsibility

for everything that is happening. We cannot allow ourselves to introduce chaos into our own home, to unbalance the economy, cause billions of rubles worth of losses, of waste and to cause confrontation in society.

[Yuryev] Today the publication of the oblast party newspaper KUZBASS was greatly delayed. I am holding in my hand now the proof copy. The protocol that has just been signed by the members of the commission of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions and the leaders of the regional strike committees of the Kuzbass on the measures they agreed on is published in it. There are 35 points in it. The main demands are resolved (?in this way).

At this time, as I am giving my report, the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the speech of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev is being broadcast in the square. The whole country is on a difficult road to a joint resolution. The miners do have an understanding of this; they do. And now in order to travel the whole road, it is necessary to take a very important step, to take a step toward activity, towards work.

Voroshilovgrad Oblast Miners Strike

LD1907185189 Kiev in Ukrainian to Europe
1700 GMT 19 Jul 89

[From the "Ukraine Today" Program]

[Text] Miners at the Mechinskiy mine in Voroshilovgrad Oblast have stopped work. Among the strikers' socio-economic demands are increases in annual leave, reelection of the trade union committee and a 25 percent reduction in administrative and management personnel.

Yenakiyevo Workers Protest

LD1907205389 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1700 GMT 19 Jul 89

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video report by G. Kondurov and Li Din Khvan]

[Text] [Kondurov] Today new collectives in the Donetsk Oblast joined those who are striking. Some 70 mines have stopped work. Some collectives of mine construction workers are also participating in the strike. Meetings are taking place and there are also encounters with party and Soviet leaders. We took these pictures in the city of Yenakiyevo. [video shows masses of miners sitting in a square] This is what the city center looks like today. The miners have not only announced the 38 points of their demands; they are also speaking here about all the faults which they see in the work of the city authorities and at the enterprises. The city inhabitants are coming to the strike committee with requests and they are coming with complaints. The local authorities are having to reply to the miners. [video shows official addressing the striking miners; people ask questions as miners watch]

[Unidentified local official] Why are foodstuffs prepared separately at the meat combine for the city party committee and for the city executive committee? Why are there special shops for them? Well, foodstuffs are not made for us and the strike committee can check the matter. I did not interrupt you. I mean that the strike committee can be asked to check this. As for special shops, here is a canteen. Call in and look at what is there. There are no other catering facilities for us here.

[Correspondent] The strike committee called for many local problems to be resolved immediately, for supervision to be arranged over trading, and over water supplies to the cities and towns. Currently people are receiving water for only 2 hours a day in Yenakiyevo.

[Correspondent, speaking to miners] But you now have very serious problems at industrial enterprises. The coke and chemical works and the metallurgical works are on the verge of stopping because there are no raw materials.

[Miner] Yes. The director of the coke and chemical works came to us today and said that he has raw materials left for a day at the most. If he does not soon receive 1,000 tonnes a day—at least and at very modest estimates—the chemical works will come to a stop. And the metallurgical works will consequently come to a halt.

[Correspondent] What is to be done in this situation?

[Miner] In this situation, the mining committee has decided to release 1,000 tonnes of coal in the course of 8-10 days—they have a reserve—from the stock of ready output of the mines which produce coking coal.

[Correspondent] So you are not stopping the works?

[Miner] No. Not the works. We understand that the situation is grave. We all understand that. These matters are not resolved overnight.

[Second miner] In the early hours of this morning we sent a telegram addressed to Mikhail Sergeyevich, requesting that Shchadov, the minister of the coal industry, be sent down here along with Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU [All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions]. Since then we have received neither an answer nor any message. I have one more point to add. Mikhail Sergeyevich has made a speech and has said that various excesses might happen here. We have taken power into our own hands in the city, have sealed up the wine shops and restaurants, and have stopped sales of all spirits. We have allocated patrols of workers for the mining settlements, the city center, and the pits. Power is controlled by us. There will be no political excesses of any kind here.

[Correspondent] Many strike committees are now seeing reason. After all, every day of the strike in the Donbass means a loss of R5 million. Where then is one to find the resources to settle the demands of the strikers if the losses increase?

Donbass Strike Affects 67 Mines

LD1907220389 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1800 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Report by Correspondent Gennadiy Kondauron from Donetsk]

[Text] [Kondauron] Unfortunately, the strike movement in the Donbass is growing wider and wider. By today 67 mines had joined the strike. Almost all production associations are affected by the strike as well as many towns in Donetsk Oblast. The striking miners have been joined by several directorates of mine-building trusts and also by one of the shops of the mercury combine in the town of Gorlovka.

As I have been informed, in view of the scale that the strike has now acquired in Donetsk Oblast, each day that the mines are not working results in losses to the state of R5 million. Consequently, a lot of the money that has been lost is the money that is needed to satisfy a whole range of demands which the miners have put forward to the administration, to the town authorities, the ministry, and the government.

Today I visited the town of Yenakiyevo. There are 10 mines there and they are all on strike. A metallurgical works and a coke-chemicals works is also located there and I felt how complicated the situation is in that town. Now I invite you to listen to a recording which I made in the town center in the square in front of the city executive committee where the strike committee and the miners held discussions and arguments with representatives of the administration, the ministry and the town party committee.

[Begin recording] [First unidentified man] The 20 percent bonus for evening work and the 40 percent bonus for night work—will it be paid from the enterprise's finances, the enterprise's funds or from the state budget?

[Second man] That makes a big difference.

[First man] It makes a big difference. There are enterprises which have the finances to make these payments. There are enterprises which do not.

[Third man] First of all, the food problem in the Donbass must be resolved because we have a high level of dust and gas pollution, but the provision of foodstuffs here gets worse and worse every year.

[Fourth man] I can add to what has already been said by my comrades that we have already heard many promises, but I have not seen any concrete improvements nor any concrete perestroika and I still do not see any. Therefore, we are not calling off the strike yet.

[Kondaurov] The situation is very serious now at the industrial enterprises, at the coke-chemicals works, at the metallurgical works. They are on the verge of shutting down because they have no raw materials.

[Fourth man] That is so. The director of the coke-chemicals works came to us today and said that he had enough raw material for 24 hours and if he is not allowed to have at least, by the most modest calculations, 1,000 tonnes per 24 hours the coke-chemicals works will shut down. Consequently, the metallurgical works will also shut down.

[Kondaurov] What is to be done in this situation?

[Fourth man] The strike committee took the decision to release 1,000 tonnes from the stocks of prepared output at mines which produce coking coal for 8-10 days.

[Kondaurov] That means that you are not going to stop the works?

[Fourth man] No, not the works.

[Fifth man] In connection with the fact that the pensions question will not be tackled until October, I think that these major issues should be checked out and replies received somewhere at the end of 1989. [end recording]

[Kondaurov] I would like to add that the situation is becoming more acute because there is not yet a competent government commission which can hold talks with the miners. Representatives of the Ministry of the Coal Industry and deputy ministers have come here but they are unable to resolve many of the questions. Unfortunately, the government of the Ukrainian republic has not yet really become involved in talks with the miners. It is all the more amazing that there are absolutely no representatives of the republican council of trade unions who could also participate in resolving those problems which the mines are raising; all the more so since one can already feel that many strike committees have a realistic view of things and they can see that continuing the strike will complicate the work of many sectors of industry and that it is necessary to speed up solutions to problems and to give a concrete reply to the miners so that they get to work as soon as possible.

Slyunkov Appeals to Miners

*PM1907150189 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA
in Russian 19 Jul 89 Second Edition p 4*

[Own correspondent V. Kostyukovskiy dispatch: "Appeal for Reason. The Oblast Strike Committee Decides to End the Strike in the Kuzbass"]

[Text] Kemerovo Oblast—Throughout the night of Monday-Tuesday [17-18 July] members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR Council of Ministers, and All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions [AUCCTU] commission continued their dialogue with members of

the oblast strike committee in Prokopyevsk—capital of the mining region. Meanwhile the Prokopyevsk miners remained on Victory Square. During the evening and the night they were addressed by S.A. Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, and L.A. Voronin, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

At around five in the morning N.N. Slyunkov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, mounted the rostrum. He spoke about the aims and tasks of the commission's work and the nature of its collaboration with the oblast strike committee. The strikers' demands have been divided into groups. One group contains problems which brook no delay and can be resolved on the spot within a very short time. N.N. Slyunkov noted that it has been decided not to issue any instructions as regards these problems, set any deadlines, or attribute responsibility, as is usually the case. Decisions are simply to be taken and executed right away. Another group contains tasks for the near future, say, the coming year. And the third group contains long-term problems concerning the socioeconomic development of the Kuzbass.

In the morning the work of the commission and the committee resumed. And the people kept on waiting. I was on Victory Square on many occasions during that hot week of the strike, sometimes specifically, and sometimes just passing through on my way to Mezhdurechensk or Novokuznetsk. However, never before had I seen so many people there. Not only the square but also a considerable part of the Prospekt Shakhterov was thronged with people.

After midday N.N. Slyunkov addressed the oblast working people over the oblast radio.

The events taking place in the Kuzbass, he said, have constantly remained in the field of vision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Government. The depth of the problems which have accumulated in the oblast demands that they be examined and resolved.

Among questions discussed and resolved already the commission chairman mentioned the introduction as from 1 August of a higher wage rate for all the oblast's working people and many aspects of improved food and industrial supplies to the Kuzbass during the second half of the year. Decisions pertaining to enterprises' economic activity will make it possible to earn more money for economic and social development—to build more housing and kindergartens and to improve medical services. Kuzbass enterprises have been authorized to sell above-plan output at contract prices both inside the country and abroad. The commission gave full backing to proposals to grant labor collectives the right to resolve a number of questions pertaining to their economic activity themselves. They themselves will set the miners' labor norms, piece-work rates, and service norms. Plans for the commission's future work are as follows:

visiting enterprises in the oblast, meeting labor collectives, and listening to their wishes and proposals. And of course, continuing cooperation with the oblast's strike committee.

In conclusion N.N. Slyunkov said:

I am appealing to you, Dear Comrades, to show reason and workers' wisdom at this complex moment and to do everything in your power to ensure the resumption of a normal working rhythm at the enterprises.

T. Avaliani, chairman of the oblast strike committee and USSR people's deputy, also spoke on the radio. He announced the committee's decision to recommend city strike committees to end the strike as from the third shift on 18 July. The oblast, city, and enterprise committees are proceeding with their work to end the conflict. In the event of disagreement between the commission and the strike committee, the strike will be resumed.

After the broadcast to which the whole oblast had listened, N.N. Slyunkov addressed the inhabitants of Prokopyevsk on Victory Square.

The work of the commission and the oblast strike committee is continuing. Will the strike be suspended? We will know today. In the morning N.N. Slyunkov and members of the commission are planning a trip to Novokuznetsk to familiarize themselves with the situation in that major industrial center.

Talks Continue in Coalfields

PM1907123389 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
19 Jul 89 Morning Edition p 6

[Special correspondents P. Voroshilov and A. Solov'yev report from Kemerovo and own correspondent N. Lisovenko report from Makeyevka under the general heading "Constructive Dialogue with Miners"]

[Text]

Kemerovo

Kemerovo Oblast—Last Sunday the text of the telegram from M.S. Gorbachev and N.I. Ryzhkov to the miners and all the working people of the Kuzbass was repeatedly broadcast on the radio.

We will not claim that the government commission's arrival in the Kuzbass has immediately broken the ice of distrust, suspicion, and confrontation. Tens of thousands of workers remain on strike. However, the discordant rallies are dying down and constructive talks are starting. N. Slyunkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, speaking at a rally in Kemerovo, called the process of seeking coordinated solutions now under way

a joint and responsible job. He gave an assurance that the work will be done openly. The commission intends to visit all mining towns to investigate the miners' needs.

The package of demands advanced by them is gradually melting away. Certain problems concerning the entire sector have been resolved. The minister, M. Shchadov, reported the following: Additional payments have been brought in for evening and night shifts, leave allocations are being increased, the wholesale price of coal is being approximately doubled, coal that has been processed and enriched is to be further doubled in price, and enterprise autonomy is becoming a reality. The revision and assertion of norms and prices will henceforth be an inalienable right of the management and social organizations at the mines and open-cut pits.

The minister also said that it is planned to build a medical center in Kemerovo and water-supply networks and a large boiler house in Rudnichnyy Rayon. An extra 25 buses have been allocated for miners' transport. The sector headquarters is transferring R2 million for road repairs. The ministry will be proportionally involved in financing municipal programs to promote the improvement of the ecological situation.

At N. Slyunkov's suggestion the following procedure for talks is operating in Prokopyevsk: Miners there do not have to tiresomely wait for answers to all their questions; each step is announced in advance.

As for supplying miners with food and other prime necessities, it has been decided to supply this summer an extra 10,000 tonnes of sugar, 3,000 tonnes each of washing powder and soap, more than 6,000 tonnes of meat, 5 million cans of dairy preserves, 1,000 tonnes of tea, 100 tonnes of coffee and cocoa....

The question of expanding the rights of labor collective councils and their relationship with local soviets is being put more and more frequently.

The first round of talks ended late at night. The next day N. Slyunkov, chairman of the government commission; and T. Avaliani, chairman of the joint strike committee, proposed on local radio that the strike be suspended for the duration of the talks. The miners themselves will decide their attitude to this proposal. In our view, coordinated solutions should now be sought not on the squares but at the mines and pits, where everyone knows each other.

A dialogue is under way. It is businesslike, complex, and constructive.

Makeyevka

The entire street and square near the Sovetskiy Rayon party committee and the Makeyevka City Soviet Executive Committee were packed with people. Some 4,000 miners from Makeyevka's seven mines had gone on strike.

The instructions of the strike committee, which comprises 50 miners, are fulfilled unconditionally—whether they apply to the organization of duty rosters at enterprises or to a ban on liquor sales on the territory covered by the strike.

"The miners themselves support this model order," Militia Colonel V. Doronin, chief of the Makeyevka City Internal Affairs Administration, said.

It is clear from everything that people are finding it hard to maintain self-control. Strike committee members are continually making forays to the places where voices are getting most excited.

"We are scared of provocations," V. Blishchik, chairman of the strike committee and a mine excavation machine operator, said, "and so we are doing everything to prevent them."

The Makeyevka miners' demands are largely the same as those of their Kuzbass comrades: improved pay, a reduction in the number of apparatus workers at the "Makeyevugol" Association, regulated working hours, a mandatory general day off, and economic [raschetnaya] coal prices.

A. Vinnik, first secretary of Donetsk Oblast party committee; V. Shevtsov, chairman of the Ukrainian Republic Miners Trade Union Central Committee; Ye. Yevsyukov, deputy chairman of the oblast soviet executive committee; and senior officials from "Donetskugle-prom" went onto the square to meet with the miners.

It is planned to find a solution to these exacerbated problems and to restore the working rhythm.

Consumers Appeal to Strikers

PM1907155589 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA
INDUSTRIYA in Russian 19 Jul 89 p 1

["Telegrams to the Paper" from Zaporozhye metallurgical plants, published with other items on coal miners' strikes without general headline; date, precise addressees not stated]

[Text] Metallurgists from "Zaporozhstal" Combine appeal to Kuzbass miners in the hope of proletarian solidarity between miners and metallurgists. A grave situation has taken shape in connection with your strike with regard to the supply of coking coal for our region; this could lead to the shutdown of metallurgical units and workers will be left without wages. Our combine's labor collective believes that you will not allow the prevailing situation to intensify and urges you to call a halt to the strike and go back to work. Solutions can only be found to all our pressing problems—yours and ours—by highly productive joint work.

On behalf of the combine's working people—[signed] A. Grib, chairman of the labor collective council and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy.

In connection with the nonarrival of coal at Zaporozhye coal tar chemical plant the coking batteries are threatened with shutdown. The collective urgently demands that you start shipping coal.
[Signed] Rubchevskiy

Impact of Strike Assessed

LD1907223789 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1430 GMT 19 Jul 89

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video report from Kemerovo by special correspondents A. Konstantinov, N. Chirkov, V. Gusev, and V. Voronov]

[Text] [Konstantinov] Despite the fact that today the miners' collectives of Novokuznetsk, Osinniki, Mezhdurechensk, and a few other towns already have started work, in the oblast as a whole some 150,000 people are still taking part in the strike, according to the oblast strike committee. If one briefly summarizes all these numerous demands being put forward by the miners, it is, if you like, a complete lack of consideration for the needs and requirements of the working man which is the main cause of the boycott which has been continuing for many days now. And what is most insulting is the attitude toward the miners' work. This sounds absurd, but some 10 million tonnes of mined coal has already arrived at the internal yards of mines, near belt lines, and at storehouses. That is to say, the administration, the trade unions, and the party organizations had been calling on the collectives to overfulfill the plan tasks. This year even a call was issued for the whole of the mining Kuzbass to bring output up to 160 million tonnes of coal per annum.

After the shock-work watches, and after most strenuous toil, the black gold remains laying about for years on end for all to see. The Severnaya pit, one of the oldest Kemerovo mines, is an example of this.

[G. Troshkov—director of the mine] There are 90,000 tonnes of coal laying here.

[Konstantinov] How much is this? How long must the mine work to obtain so much coal?

[Troshkov] For 1 and ½ months. And just imagine: Wages have been paid for this coal. Also, they have been calling for more coal to be produced; bonuses were paid—but, you see, bonuses from the people's pocket—and all these bonuses, together with the coal, are lying here; and in point of fact they are already burning, burning [premiya gorit uzhe, gorit].

[A. Lavrenenko, member of the Kemerovo strike committee] This is true not only for our mine. At all mines the coal is burning. We, the strike committee, are being

asked, implored, that we should permit the dispatch of the coal. But we cannot do this now. Our demands are not half-hearted, our demands are unequivocal: the fulfillment of all positions of our program and specific deadlines for economic questions which will be resolved in the near future. We do not intend to confine ourselves to half-measures.

[Konstantinov] Also, the miners' indignation is roused not simply by the absence of empty railcars. The cars were also previously brought up for loading intermittently. What is rousing indignation is that despite the calls for financial autonomy and the rational running of the economy, it remains loss-making. This is already hitting the workers' interests, and their families.

Well, by their strike the miners are resolutely putting an end to the unproductive, exhausting marathon in the pursuit of accountability, which only the bureaucratic apparatus needs.

The restructuring nature of the strike makes it possible to clear many obstructions, and for this reason the government commission, together with the leaders of the oblast strike committee, discussed all last night and during today detail, point by point, all the workers' demands and ways of carrying them out. By midday all the oblast's strike committees had received copies of the protocol on concerted measures between the regional strike committee of the Kuzbass and the commission of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the AUCCTU [All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions]. This document has come into being in debates, inasmuch as the economic situation in the country is well-known: There are no surplus resources, facilities, and food, but a search for ways toward a compromise was carried out.

Immediately after they had received the protocol all strike committees started discussing it. For the time being there is no final decision as to whether to continue the strike or to start work. A decision is expected by this evening.

Supreme Soviet Holds 19 Jul Morning Session
LD1907105189 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
0800 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Relay of the morning session of the Supreme Soviet in the Kremlin on 19 July, including the text of Mikhail Gorbachev's remarks—recorded]

[Text] [Gorbachev, chairing the session] At 1000 408 deputies, members of the Supreme Soviet, had registered, so we can do some work. I proclaim the session open.

At the moment, comrades, we have an important issue on the agenda—that is, the issue of the organization of the work regarding the fulfillment of the instructions given to the USSR Supreme Soviet by the USSR Congress of People's Deputies. A report by Comrade Lukyanov is planned regarding this matter. But I believe that

in the present, specific political situation in which we have found ourselves at the present time, by today, I believe that for all that we should talk about the situation in the Kuzbass and the Donbass.

Yesterday I spoke two or three times—today I have not managed to because meetings of the commission members whom we sent there to work are taking place—but I must say that according to the information that I received today in talking to other comrades, for the moment the situation remains the same and has become no less acute.

As far as the work of the commissions is concerned, together with the local soviet and party bodies and the Kemerovo Oblast strike committee all the questions have been examined, both those of an urgent, pressing nature and which can be resolved immediately on the spot—many of them have been resolved, or a solution had been found for them beforehand—and as far as other questions are concerned, work has been going on fairly actively. In a report yesterday Comrade Slyunkov told me in a detailed manner that relations are good between the commission and the committee. They are businesslike, respectful, and that allows an atmosphere to be created in general in which to discuss those complicated questions that have accumulated in the development of the Kuzbass.

We are talking about the development of the Kuzbass, the situation in the Kuzbass, and about those measures which should be adopted there within the framework, so to speak, of reckoning several years ahead. The situation is very acute. On the whole, the workers are continuing to conduct themselves in a very responsible, disciplined, and organized manner. There is virtually no crime of any kind, there are virtually no drunks—all the stores selling this [alcohol] are shut—and the working class is displaying a very high level of organization.

Nevertheless, there is a very high level of demandingness, over which, as I understand from this morning's news, there are now, indeed, differences. The comrades are making demands on all issues, including issues of a long-term nature which need to be studied and weighed; they are demanding that this be started there. They have been told directly that a start is being made on it all. However, you'll understand, that this action is such... [Gorbachev changes thought] I can understand the situation in which the Kuzbass has found itself, but it has to take into account the possibilities, the realities, and, most importantly, this needs to be studied and worked on. Obviously, several weeks are needed for this, in any event something in the region of 1 month is needed for it to be worked through.

As you can see, the comrades have not as yet agreed to that. I have in mind immediately the miners, although the committee members taking part in this affair do understand that these are major issues. But as yet they

have not agreed. Meetings are now taking place again. Commission members and obkom members are again speaking, and all these issues are being discussed.

I have to say that I think you all understand just how difficult it is both economically and politically. To corroborate this, I can say that already the country has failed to receive more than 1 million tons of coal, and as Comrade Slyunkov said, in effect this lapse cannot be made up, because mines always operate so intensively so even now there is no chance of making up these lost days. That is difficult in itself.

Moreover, the Donbass has joined the Kuzbass, and work has ceased there today at a number of pits. Last night Comrade Ryzhkov and I sent a telegram saying that everything that will be done with respect to the Kuzbass that is of significance to the whole industry will be extended to the Donbass miners. I think that is right, because once again we are talking about calculating length of service. Someone started this rumor and it reached the miners; apparently it emerged in a discussion that miners had to be given their pension, in this case a special pension, if they had worked not 10, as was previously the case, but 15 years.

Whether it was during discussion of the law or whether someone just said this somewhere, the official point of view was and is that it has been 10 years and it still is. As for a number of other similar questions that aroused concern—payment for night work, such questions as apply to the industry as a whole—Nikolay Ivanovich and I sent a telegram saying that everything that will be decided in this case will be applied to the Donbass too.

Today Comrade Saunin—he is somewhere, I don't know where he is—Comrade Saunin will probably, I expect, be preparing to say a few words. Yes, I will give him the floor. They have already been, Nikolay Ivanovich told me, he and Comrade Kucherenko had a conversation on this subject. [sentence as heard]

Now information is coming in that someone is throwing out the idea to the railway drivers that they should join the strike on 1 August.

As you see, Comrades, this is the situation we are in. We must keep our cool, but not be complacent and not be idle. In this connection, we want to appeal, on behalf of the party Central Committee, to all party committees to work actively with people. First and foremost they should report the concern of the Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet, and the government that this development of events, I must say it directly, is creating a threat to the implementation of the immense plans we have drawn up together, and to the path on which we have embarked. This has first and foremost to do with the economic and social sphere, in general, comrades, it will have an effect on the country's mood as a whole. In essence, the country could find itself in a situation where we have to think about what to do in such a situation, so that the situation does not

suddenly run away from us. That is really where the consequences are leading, whether the comrades want it or not, but these are the extreme measures that could strike at all that we are doing. I don't know if this is serving somebody's purpose.

Why do I put it like this: somebody? Because they have already appeared. The Democratic Union was calling in Kemerovo for an end to communism and socialism, even though the workers stood their ground there decisively. Emissaries have appeared, they have already set off, they are probing to see whether it is possible, so to say, to unite their extremist slogans and antisocialist slogans with the workers, and to exploit this sharpening of discontent of the workers. That is actually the point to which they want to push the workers.

So the question is serious. Very serious. Nevertheless, I hope that the talk we are having today will be heard by the workers and that they will understand the essence of the worries that are here at the center of the Supreme Soviet, the party bodies, and the government.

I think that the concern that has been presented by the workers even in the most acute form must be taken in and all the issues raised must be accepted for consideration and be considered. We must all understand that we can resolve sore issues that have arisen everywhere—in the economy, in the social sphere, in relations between nationalities, in the political process, in the cultural sphere—and we will resolve them only along the path of perestroika. If someone supposes that it is a matter now of the government and the Supreme Soviet keeping something to themselves, that they are directing resources somewhere else, for other purposes, which should be turned to the interests of the people, then this is a delusion. I think that this is what the workers in the Kuzbass are feeling. It has been said there directly that they understand that there are no superfluous, not just superfluous but any reserves, any unknown reserves in the country that could be brought into operation in this case and could untie the knots.

We must obtain resources and our new potential via the path of perestroika and by resolutely carrying out the transformations we are implementing within the framework of perestroika. They understand this and I value this very highly. People have only presented firm issues, and I also wish to support this; and I believe I have been told that the Supreme Soviet has discussed this and we must agree with it. All those issues of a pressing nature, for which there are possibilities, must be resolved without fail. All of the others must be considered and decisions must be adopted that would be subject to control both here at the center and on the spot, including on the part of the workers, but would be calculated for a definite timescale, taking account of the appearance of our new potential.

What is completely clear to me is that the events in Kuzbass show that, indeed reform in the localities as I saw at the Izhora works, in conversation with people in Leningrad, with workers, including in my discussion, listening to the speeches of members of the Leningrad oblast committee, is being held up both by unresolved issues here at the top and by the unwillingness to change things sharply in the localities. Here we must say that the workers are justifiably concerned, and we must support the fact that they are coming resolutely in favor of a continuation of reform. We must see this.

It is very important, comrades, that people who are in favor of reform, as the Kuzbass people said, should be given rights, since they are in agreement with how this matter appears today, since the pits do not have enterprise rights. They want to manage, they want to improve their work, attain better results, and on this basis, to attain better incomes, greater incomes, and to dispose of them in such a way that their pay rises, and—the main thing—so that it is possible to develop and implement a program of social reconstruction of these regions. This formulation is a correct one, when the working class takes a responsible approach and connects this with an intensification of its work.

We should welcome this, but I will say bluntly that stopping the work of, halting such power enterprises like the Kuzbass and the Donbass, and should someone succeed in drawing the railway workers into this as well, will have far-reaching economic, social, and political consequences. This has to be said with all responsibility to all the people, and it has to be said to our people: this is not the way. There is another way—going along the road of transformations, overcoming all resistance, wherever it might come from, and resolving the economic and social problems that have come to a head through making the economy more dynamic, moving on to new results, to productivity and economic efficiency. That is our road.

I would therefore like to hope that these ideas that today's events have prompted me to express to you will be shared by you, the members of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Comrade Saunin, if you please. He has asked to speak. A deputy from the Donbass.

[Saunin] I flew here yesterday evening from the Donbass. I am a Makeyevka representative. I was there for almost 24 hours and I met with the striking miners. Lengthy talks were held and demands were worked out let me say, virtually from 5 o'clock in the evening until the morning. Many thousands of miners on the square held talks through their strike committee and put forward their demands. The situation is indeed complex, and whereas yesterday about 20 mine collectives were on strike, this morning 58 mines in the oblast were involved in the strike. The scale of this strike is growing. What would I like to stress? I would like to stress that the working class,

the miners have, indeed demonstrated good organization. They have taken extreme measures. I think all of us here should understand them and not condemn, because, of course, patience is not without limits. Nevertheless, the strike is being conducted in an organized manner. There have been no violations of public order in the town, at all. The workers' pickets are protecting public order and, on the contrary, there has not even been a single infringement of the law over this period.

There have been attempts to push the miners toward political slogans and the Helsinki alliance, in particular, but the working class has not yielded to this.

I would like to draw your attention to the following: Mikhail Sergeyevich spoke today, and in fact we began today with the Kuzbass, (?and asked) why should a strike suddenly have arisen in the Donbass? The strike arose because, unfortunately we have a situation where the emphasis has been on the Kuzbass as a region, and has been said very little from the first days about the industry's problems. We know these problems; we discussed the candidacy of Comrade Shchadov, and I will not repeat it all, but I would like to stress that the problems of the Donbass are probably, in many ways, significantly worse than in the Kuzbass. This is because during the decades since the sixties, resources for the development, above all, the social development of the Donbass have been allocated according to the method of using the very, very last of what remains. It is this that has upset the miners, because a situation has arisen in which, allegedly, decisions will be adopted for the Kuzbass, and for it alone.

What else would I like to point out, comrades? Many points have been put forward. At 6 o'clock today I spoke to the Makeyevugol strike committee. Fifty-five strikers' demand points have been put forward. Let me say that the demands are fair, right from their very foundation, and I am in complete agreement with them. These demands result from the specific features and complexities of the difficult working conditions of miners, which have not been tackled for many years, for many decades. Some of the issues have been resolved, resolved on-site, but a number of major problems needs to be resolved at government level and the country's Supreme Soviet. Today, Viktor Grigoriyevich Kucherenko, chairman of the oblast executive committee, and I met Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov. We handed over an official, so to speak, deputy's inquiry; we handed over the demands of the striking miners, and I would like to use this opportunity to say to the striking miners of the Donbass that all of these demands have been accepted for examination. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has already said this, just now. They are being examined by the government, but of course a certain amount of time is needed for this.

I must say that the Donbass miners understand that it is impossible to solve the problems at once, although of course impassioned voices are heard saying: Here and now, today or tomorrow, but nevertheless, I want to stress

that the Donbass miners are expecting an answer, a solution, for these questions. That is, when will the demands of the miners be examined? It should be clearly listed which questions can be solved today, tomorrow, and the day after tomorrow. This is what we have to watch.

I want to make use of this rostrum to draw attention, to address my electors, because they are expecting this, to the fact that a number of the questions of the coal industry have already been solved; they were by the authoritative commission working in Kemerovo Oblast. A telegram has already been sent to the Donbass with information about the decisions that have been made. In particular, such very important demands by the miners as the supplement of 40 percent and 20 percent for night and evening work respectively. This clause has been adopted. The question of a single Sunday day of rest has been solved, as have a number of other problems (?applicable) to the industry, which have already received a solution.

But I want to complete the last thing, so to say, with an attempt to analyze the whole complex situation which is happening with us, both in the Kuzbass and in the Donbass today, and in various other areas of the country. What conclusions should we draw? I think there are two. The first conclusion is that all of us deputies of the higher body of state power should be fully aware of the measure of our responsibility for the fate of the country. This does not always show up in our work. In our understanding of these most difficult problems (?we lack) a careful, thought out, considered solution to them. The country's workers expect these constructive decisions from us.

The second conclusion is this. Yesterday Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov spoke and said that of course not all problems can be solved at once. The workers understand that. A priority is essential. But I want to draw your attention to the fact that I am not fully in agreement with how we are constantly hearing about the need for stage-by-stage, gradual movement in these transformations. Unfortunately, as previous experience has shown, this kind of evolutionary approach makes the difficulties of our social and economic development even worse. It seems to me that we lack decisiveness in changing our economy over to new management methods, we may move stage by stage, have gradual movement but there must also be decisiveness as well. If we have singled out the basic priority spheres today—food, social, housing, health—that means that today we must concentrate all our means, and put an end to production for production's sake. But the experience of work today of the Council of Ministers, of the discussion of the first draft laws, shows that unfortunately the same old stereotypes still continue to a large extent. There is some sort of action; there are no results.

Lastly, I call on, I make use of this rostrum, to appeal to the striking Donbass miners. Mikhail Sergeyevich said everything very well here, but for my part I want to call for reason, for the understanding that every strike day means the loss of millions and millions of those rubles,

which could have gone to implementing the demands of the striking miners. Their demands are just, but it is necessary to understand that you must not put a knife to the throat of the Supreme Soviet and the government. We must have this money. If the strike continues, naturally this will worsen the country's situation; it could lead to economic chaos. Thus, this will put a big question mark over the problem of improving the situation of the workers in the coal industry. Thank you. [applause]

[Medikov] Deputy Medikov. The Donbass, [corrects himself] Kuzbass. Esteemed comrades, well, a decision has been made in the Kuzbass today, the oblast strike committee has made the decision to halt the strike. The men of the Kuzbass do not want the strike to be nationwide, for everyone to support it, which would bring the country to chaos. We would therefore appeal, the Kuzbass deputies have once again made bold to appeal, to all regions of the country not to spread the strike throughout the whole Soviet Union!

We are flying out there tomorrow.

In my view, it is very good that the strike committee is headed by a people's deputy of the USSR. He was elected and, incidentally, people's deputies enjoy popularity there, as distinct from the oblast, republican, and local deputies. So it is headed by Teymuraz Georgiyevich Avaliani, people's deputy, who was well known at one time. He wrote a letter to Comrade Brezhnev and suffered a great deal in connection with that. All in all, I think there is a result. They have now been going around the towns, around the town strike committees to resolve these issues.

There is, actually, something else that needs attention. While the miners are highly disciplined, it could be the case in other regions that other people are in charge of the situation, and then the consequences, not only on the economic, but also the political and other aspects, would be entirely unpredictable.

I would like once again to call upon all regions to do this, but I would like to make a couple of remarks. First: Let us not now differentiate as to which region is worse off because, for example, the Kuzbass has never believed that it was worse or better off than the Donbass. That does not matter here. It is a matter and a task for the economists. Let them analyze the situation and let the sociologists work there on that level, and then we will be able to present the whole case.

Second, even with the appeal now to all regions, a party, local soviet, and economic leaders, the situation still must be moved forward. We should not wait for it to creep up from below and for the situation to become uncontrollable and unmanageable. But, in order to manage it, say, we should maybe now, in all mining regions, set up and hold workers' meetings, not halt work, discuss this situation, set up our own workers' committees so that they can work there on these issues. Probably a

sectoral committee should also be set up, because, how long did it take? It took almost a week for the oblast committee to form in the Kuzbass; it was not spontaneous. We need to anticipate it and make it so that the party and local soviets are in charge of this matter here.

That's it. I thank you for your attention.

[Gorbachev] Comrades, let us conclude this aspect of the issue, nevertheless. We have heard the miners, and I believe that we are all concerned, overall. Well, I see there are still people wishing... [to speak]. Shall we continue, or not, comrades?

In any case, let's concentrate on what is of particular concern to us today.

I would share the position of the miners who have spoken here. It is based on the interests of the state. It is serious, responsible, acute, but just and responsible. And I would support in particular, on behalf of the Supreme Soviet, their appeal to all of the country's workers, to show - one has to show, at this now crucial stage of the reform, of transformations, a high level of responsibility, a high level of responsibility.

Comrade (?Kakazimiras), chairman of the Lithuanian workers' union, has written: Mikhail Sergeyevich, the Lithuanian workers' union also opposes destabilizing strikes. Such a policy is successful because there were conditions for the workers to organize themselves into an independent movement. There is no other way of combating the local mafia. We have to allow the workers of the USSR to organize themselves, and then there will be fewer strikes. [faint applause]

I believe, comrades, that I support the main idea which Comrade (Kakazimiras) set out. First, if we take the road of destabilizing the economy, then this will paralyze all of our work, all of our restructuring processes, and we'll be forced here, in the Central Committee, and in the Supreme Soviet, and in the government, to seek other options for resolving problems. This will open up an opportunity for speculation and the realization of the ambitions of people who are far from perestroika, from socialism, and from the interests of the people. They will have a try in this. They are trying even now, and they'll certainly try then. They are like vultures, where there's a whiff of a carcass, they're in. And you understand, there's a disturbance among the miners of the Kuzbass, and the Democratic Union is already there, and not just the Democratic Union.

So I would support this thought, and I would support the main idea which the comrades expressed here, that we have to rely in all of our work on this leading, decisive force of our society, the working class, on its organization, its responsibility, and in the final analysis, adherence to socialism, adherence to socialism and to the policy which

we are currently implementing within the framework of perestroika. But we cannot ignore what the workers are now strongly, in the recent period, facing us with.

In Leningrad it was put to me correctly by the comrades that, Mikhail Sergeyevich, maybe the time has come to set up some sort of committees to help perestroika, against the saboteurs of perestroika. First it's acute, then it's emotions, you know, get rid of these... [Gorbachev changes thought] Sometimes, as it were, people aren't looking, when you talk to them, for fine little words or literature, like when they write an article and they have to pick their way through it. They formulate their own thoughts, the sort of expressions which will, perhaps, make us shudder. But the thought consists in this, that the process of transformations, of reform, is after all getting stuck on something. That's what it's about.

So I think, and Comrade Medikov's appeal to party and local soviet organs and to the country, and I said that we would now provide a telegram from the Central Committee, it's true, I don't know now whether it's needed or not, I think we'll pass it on, but anyway I think that all the issues have to be addressed with people, in the collectives, with the working people. [sentence as heard] In the first place, address everything that is soluble in current conditions and have a program of action within the framework of the collective, the rayon, the town, the region, to translate our general aims in the specific conditions in which one or another labor collective, or working people, of one or another region, work. This is where the task lies.

Incidentally, this was the subject of conversation yesterday at a conference with secretaries of the republican communist parties' central committees and of kray and oblast party committees: how the party should act, why we must now raise the issue that we are not satisfied with how restructuring is proceeding in many party committees, how they have understood their role, and how they are realizing their role in conditions of perestroika. The conversation was serious. I believe that it will also bear results and will yield benefit.

Well, comrades, we are going on to the matter which I read. Comrade Anatoliy Ivanovich Lukyanov has the floor for the report.

[Lukyanov] Esteemed comrades, the first Congress of People's Deputies, being the supreme organ of state authority in our country, defined the key tasks for all the USSR Supreme Soviet's work. The documents of the congress—above all, the decision on the main areas of the USSR's domestic and foreign policy—do not simply provide the sum of specific instructions to the Supreme Soviet and its committees and the standing commissions of the chambers; they form, in essence, the main vector, if I may put it like that, for rising to a qualitatively new level of activity in the USSR Supreme Soviet, as a permanently functioning legislative, administrative, and supervisory organ of state authority. The draft decision

on the organization of the Supreme Soviet's work on fulfilling the instructions of the congress, which you have, was also prepared on that basis. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has instructed me to present this document to you. It combines several amalgamated blocks, so to speak, of the principal problems on whose resolution the main attention of the USSR People's Deputies must be concentrated.

What are those problems? First and foremost, as you recall, the congress, taking account of proposals from deputies, instructed the Supreme Soviet to prepare necessary amendments to the current USSR Constitution and also came out unanimously in favor of embarking without delay upon the elaboration of a new basic law for the country. The preparation of such a document is, you recognize, a difficult, big job. Its difficulty is conditioned by the fact that life does not stand still. Many trends in social development prompted by the restructuring process are only just carving out a path, and before they are reflected in constitutional norms, these trends need to be interpreted deeply and thoroughly. Life itself will bring our work very many new elements and new, maybe unexpected, solutions. Therefore, both the constitutional reform and the renewal of legislation must obviously be implemented simultaneously and proceed at more or less the same pace, each closely linked to the other.

Taking account of this, the draft decision with which you have been presented plans to instruct the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, together with the committee on issues of legislation, legality and law and order and the committee on issues of the work of soviets and development of government and self-government, with the participation of other committees and standing commissions of the chambers, to prepare, first and foremost, a draft law on amendments and additions to the USSR Constitution. After discussion, this matter is to be passed on for a final decision by a routine congress of USSR people's deputies.

The next and largest block of problems is connected with examination by the USSR Supreme Soviet of matters of stabilizing the country's economic situation, getting the national economy out of its present critical condition, and deepening the turnaround toward the individual which has begun in our economy. It is natural that economic reform requires adopting a whole series of new statutes to support the large-scale and difficult work in this field which has unfolded in the country and to give it a reliable legal foundation. The discussion at the congress showed that the drafts and plans for the 1990 budget and the concept and main guidelines for the 5-year plan for the USSR's economic development for 1991 to 1995 and the period up to 2005 have to be based on a realistic analysis of the condition of the national economy.

Such an analysis was given in the reports of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov at the congress. A number of important elements of this

analysis are contained in proposals made by many people's deputies on improving the economy, including through changing investment policy, sharply reducing the volume of incomplete construction and defense expenditure—through the program of converting the defense industry—eradicating monopoly phenomena, and also carrying out other urgent measures of an economic, financial, and organizational kind, which would make it possible to overcome the negative processes in the economy.

The main areas of implementation of these measures are recorded in the decision of the congress and, taking into account the aims of this document, and also the remarks expressed by deputies during the last 3 weeks during approval of the members of the government, I would like to draw your attention to only that part of the outlined program which directly affects the activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet. It will, undoubtedly, be connected not only to examining the country's plan and budget, but also to creating a legislative basis for the development of economic reform and other radical transformations in the economy.

In connection with this, as you will remember, we have instructions from the congress to prepare a single law on socialist enterprises. It is not excluded, however, that before it is adopted—and evidently quite some time will be required for this—certain amendments and amplifications will have to be made to the acts now in force on state enterprises and on cooperatives. Apart from this, we are faced with the necessity of stepping up the preparation of drafts of a number of new, basic, so to speak, laws. Attention is correctly being paid to this both by many deputies and by the chairmen of a number of our committees and commissions. Among these laws, they name laws on leasing and leasing relations, on a unified taxation system in the USSR, on republican and regional financial autonomy, on local municipal economy, and local self-determination. And first and foremost, comrades, they name the law on ownership. Without it, in the view of many deputies and scholars, the preparation and adoption of other legislative acts aimed at radical economic reform will be half-hearted and temporary.

Why is it a matter of these acts? Because today, they hold the key to overcoming the disruptions which are hampering reform, preventing its creative basis from being realized, and blocking many measures toward implementing reform. We need to open all the floodgates for people's initiative, to give them the opportunity of feeling that they are the real owners of production, and to reinforce and develop the positive changes in the national economy. I think that these laws will form a unified set, as it were, of documents in which the resolving of the most major fundamental matters, aimed at stepping up progress toward creating a new economic mechanism and the introduction of progressive forms of the organization of the country's economic life, will be

concentrated. It is also urgently necessary for the legislative acts on land and land use to be renewed. Many deputies, and not only agrarian deputies, say quite rightly that there is nothing more valuable than our common land, and that it is our duty to use it assiduously and effectively and with a high degree of responsibility. I would say with the highest degree of responsibility. The new land legislation of the USSR and the union republics should mainly be directed toward this.

It is primarily government organs with the involvement of appropriate scientific establishments that are now engaged in drawing up these drafts, but these documents will gradually come over here, to the USSR Supreme Soviet. For this reason, six committees and commissions are proposing that point four of the draft decision which has been distributed to you be supplemented with an instruction that the government, with the participation of the people's deputies, must prepare and submit for the consideration of the USSR Supreme Soviet as a matter of priority a draft law on ownership and a law on leasing and leasing relations in the USSR, draft laws on a unified tax system in the USSR and on the introduction of amendments and additions to the law on state enterprises and associations and the USSR law on cooperatives, as well as a proposal on the renewal of legislative acts on the land and land use. This is, so to speak, a set of immediate or priority acts.

As you know, several draft laws concerning the development of the economy were not so long ago published for nationwide discussion. They are known to you and they have been included in the agenda of this session of the Supreme Soviet. Among them, special note should be made of drafting proposals on issues concerning the expansion of republics' economic independence. The committee for issues of economic reform is to work in very close contact here with the appropriate commissions of the chambers and with republican organs. The proposals of the Supreme Soviets of the Lithuanian SSR [Soviet Socialist Republic] and the Estonian SSR on the republics' transition to financial autonomy and self-financing in 1990 which have been submitted as a legislative initiative could serve as a kind of experimental model for tackling these complex problems. The committees and commissions are already discussing these issues for the 2d week, taking into account that the conclusions on the proposals which have been submitted should be presented for consideration to the current session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Of course, we cannot restrict ourselves here to just the drawing up and adoption of new laws. The USSR Supreme Soviet's control functions should find consistent implementation in the plans of our committees and commissions. They should subject to particular control the implementation of various measures worked out by the government which are connected with the stabilization of the consumer market, providing for the population's demand for goods and services and many other sectors of the restructuring of our economic system.

Another set of problems which faces us closely borders on this. As you recall, on more than one occasion it was stressed at the Congress of People's Deputies that the working people are awaiting the solution not only of strategic tasks, but they are also awaiting the satisfaction of their present and most acute needs for housing, high-quality medical service, and an improvement in the situation of the ill-provided for sector of the population: pensioners, invalids, families which have lost their breadwinner, large and young families. How is it to happen here? The congress gave an answer to this question. First of all, problems of raising the pension rates must be resolved. These issues will be reflected most fully in the new law on pension provision; its elaboration should be accelerated. As you know from the speech by Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, it will be presented for consideration by the USSR Supreme Soviet in October of this year. At the same time, many problems must be resolved, as determined by the congress, before 1 January 1990. Therefore, the plan for measures to implement the congress decision, which the Council of Ministers will present to the Supreme Soviet, must reflect such priority steps as raising the minimum pension rate according to age for all citizens as well as the minimum pension rates for invalids belonging to the first and second groups, to widows and the parents of servicemen who have been killed; the granting of the right to free medicines to participants in the Great Fatherland War and to widows of servicemen as well free mass transportation travel to war participants and to persons who have been awarded orders and medals for their selfless labor during the war years; the removal of restrictions on the payment of pensions to pensioners who are workers and craftsmen and to all pensioners and invalids employed in the national economy, regardless of the amount of their salary.

Literally a few days ago the Supreme Soviet entrusted the government with presenting a proposal by 1 September of this year on immediate measures to raise the size of pensions to those in the poor pensioners categories. As you know, the task was also set of analyzing the system of benefits and privileges that has accrued, and of ensuring the maximum openness in solving any question connected with them. The proposals on the composition of the Supreme Soviet commission that is to be entrusted with studying this question have been prepared and were approved at the conference of chairpersons of committees and commissions, which was held on 15 July of this year. A number of the instructions from the USSR Congress of People's Deputies involve working out a draft state plan on improving the position of women in our country, including the question of the family, mothers and children, the protection of women's work and health, and the security of housework and consumer services. In this regard, the USSR Council of Ministers has deemed it expedient, as you know, to set up, in itself, an independent section on women's affairs.

The preparation of a statewide ecological program, containing both immediate and long-term measures to

improve the natural environment, is gaining both economic and social importance. Particular attention must be paid to zones of ecological disaster, about which a very trenchant discussion took place both at the congress and at the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The next set of problems facing us covers a number of draft laws dealing with the activity of USSR people's deputies, the procedure of work of the USSR Congress and of the Supreme Soviet. What does this concern? It concerns working out drafts for such laws as the law on the status of USSR people's deputies, the first version of which has already been prepared. We have it, it concerns laws on the instructions of electors and public organizations, on the procedure to recall people's deputies, on reimbursing the USSR people's deputies for their expenses connected with their activities as deputy. Perhaps this law will be called simply: On providing for people's deputies.

At the same time, the committee for questions of the work of the Soviets and the development of management and self-management, along with other committees and standing commissions of the chambers, is being entrusted with preparing proposals for the procedure for the yearly renewal of the membership of the USSR Supreme Soviet and with presenting them for discussion at the second Supreme Soviet session.

The congress discussions clearly showed how procedural questions are clearly not ranking second. For this reason, clear regulations must be worked out for the USSR Supreme Soviet, and regulations for the Congress of People's Deputies. This is one document. This document must be studied in the most thorough way in the committees and commissions, and then be presented for discussion at the second USSR Congress of People's Deputies. Scholars have already prepared a first, and I would say rather voluminous, draft version of this document.

Let me note in passing that the temporary rules prepared by the committees and commissions for your discussion, on presentation to the Supreme Soviet and examination thereof of draft laws and proposals on the adoption of laws, will be of no less essential importance. Approval of this document by the deputies will permit us to conduct our legislative work more precisely and consistently, even before standing orders have been adopted.

The deepening of the process of democratizing the life of our society requires urgently adopting a number of laws affecting the rights and interests of Soviet citizens, of each citizen. This is also a special group of issues. We are dealing with the preparation of draft laws on the press and other mass information media, on public associations of citizens in the USSR, on the rights of trade unions, on youth and state policy regarding youth, and on the freedom of conscience and religious organisations.

On 14 July this list of acts was supplemented by one more draft: The draft law submitted by the government and the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions on the procedure for settling collective labor disputes. You are aware of how acute this issue is now. A heavy load in this regard is placed on the committee on issues of legislation, legality and law and order. Besides, it will also have to examine the question of whether the decree on the procedure for holding rallies and demonstrations and the decree on the obligations and rights of the internal troops of the Ministry of Internal Affairs adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, are in accordance with the USSR Constitution, presenting its conclusions to the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Within the timescale established by the Congress of People's Deputies, we must also elaborate draft laws ensuring the practical implementation of the judicial and legal reform. Together with the law enforcement bodies, the deputies will have to elaborate proposals aimed at strengthening discipline and responsibility, and intensifying guarantees of the safety of citizens; as well as eliminating shortcomings in the fight against corruption, organized crime, embezzlement and bribetaking; strengthening material and technical provision made for the courts, courts of arbitration, procuracy, and investigation bodies and the militia; and improving the living conditions of their staff.

I would like to draw your attention to the fact that the creation of new laws on citizens' rights and the renewal of those already in force is now becoming a more and more noticeable area in the USSR Supreme Soviet's activity. This stems directly from our country's involvement in the Helsinki agreements, the accords at the Vienna meeting and international pacts on human rights. There will be a lot of work here. Not only the relevant ministries and departments, but also the committees of the Supreme Soviet and the commissions of its chambers could join actively in it.

The USSR Congress of People's Deputies put forward the task of the fundamental renewal of policy on the nationalities. From here we get the next set of problems, the difficult and sometimes painful problems which have accumulated in interethnic relations. Here we have to study thoroughly the whole range of issues concerning the fundamental improvement of the Soviet federation, the strengthening of the sovereign rights of the union republics and the powers of autonomy, and the free development of Soviet nations and nationalities within the framework of the Soviet federal state. We are dealing with the creation of a political and legislative mechanism capable of ensuring a sensible and just approach to issues of interethnic relations and their improvement, on the basis of the first principles of the socialist social system. Of course, this is a task for the whole Supreme Soviet and all its bodies.

All the same, however, the leading role here must belong to the Soviet of Nationalities and its commissions. Together with the supreme soviets of the relevant republics it has the job of working out criteria for limiting the

competence of the USSR and the union republics; of presenting proposals on questions raised at the Congress of restoring the rights of the Volga Germans and Crimean Tatars, and the development of small peoples; and of examining the state of affairs in Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast. As you know, the appropriate commissions of deputies on those questions were recently formed by the Soviet of Nationalities.

The next set of problems is closely connected with these problems and, I would say, is closely affiliated to these problems. This is why: Among the urgent questions of the development of the federation and the strengthening of the sovereignty of the union republics, and the raising of the status of autonomy, we have to tackle many tasks of practical restructuring of all the bodies of soviet power in the localities. The Congress gave clear directives on how this work should be developed.

What do we want here, in actual fact? We want—this was clearly said as long ago as the 19th party conference—a sharp turn toward the management of local affairs on the principle of self-management by citizens, with the utmost development of their initiative, and the active participation of public organizations and democratic movements in this matter. The law on the general principles of local self-government and local management in the USSR must help to solve these tasks. A draft of it will be put to the Supreme Soviet in the very near future. Indeed, a large group of deputies has already taken part in preparing it and is taking part now, but the most important thing is that it should be examined in the Council of Ministers and be presented by it for our consideration in the near future. It would be extremely useful if the committees on issues of the work of soviets and on issues of legislation, and also the standing commission of the Soviet of Nationalities on issues of development of union and autonomous republics, autonomous oblasts, and okrugs were to take the most active part in work on this draft.

The preparation of this draft should evidently be done in conjunction with the preparation of the USSR law intended to strengthen the restructuring of the management of the economic and social sphere of the union republics. Well, this draft has been published, as you know.

Another question we have to tackle is connected with the implementation of the foreign policy of the Soviet state. The basic principles of this work have been formulated in the decisions of the Congress of People's Deputies and in the message of the congress to the peoples of the world. The Supreme Soviet and its bodies are called upon to do everything necessary, including by means of its interparliamentary links, to make the processes of perestroika, renewal, and glasnost a component part of the humanization of international relations in the interests of strengthening peace and the security of the peoples.

Along with specific foreign policy decisions and problems of a current and potential nature, and hearings of reports from Soviet state and parliamentary delegations which have gone abroad, we have to return also to a question which rang out dramatically at the congress. It is intended that the USSR Supreme Soviet Committee on International Affairs should be entrusted with giving a political evaluation of the decision made at one time to introduce Soviet troops to Afghanistan and, following discussion by the Supreme Soviet, to report its conclusions to the Second USSR Congress of People's Deputies.

Finally, the last and exceptionally important group of questions. During the course of the election campaign, and then during the period of preparation for the congress, the people's deputies received a very large number of proposals and mandates from their electorate. They have now succeeded in bringing them together. More than 141,000 letters, telegrams, and appeals from citizens were addressed to the congress itself. Several hundred inquiries and communications came directly from people's deputies to state bodies. Many communications were sent, by decision of the presidium and the secretariat of the congress, to the relevant ministries and departments, as well as to the USSR Supreme Soviet, its committees and the standing commissions of the chambers. We now have to carefully analyze these proposals made by the deputies at the congress and to consider them in the legislative work, as well as in the preparation of other issues having a bearing on the conduct of the relevant committees, commissions and officials. It would obviously be right for the Supreme Soviet and its presidium to establish monitoring of the consideration of all more or less important proposals made by deputies.

Those, comrades, are some of the thoughts of the Supreme Soviet Presidium as formulated in the draft decision on the organization of the work of the Supreme Soviet to put into execution the instructions of the USSR Congress of People's Deputies. As Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stressed yesterday at the conference of secretaries of the Communist Party Central Committees of the union republics, kray and oblast party committees, the work of the Congress of People's Deputies and the sessions of the Supreme Soviet have made a start on moving political reform from the realm of ideas, working out and planning to the practical plane, to real life. This practical work—which is vast—needs great effort and a high level of organization in the activities of the committees, the commissions and all of us, comrade deputies. This is understandable, for following from the first stage, generally relating to fulfilling the managerial functions of the Supreme Soviet and to the formation of the bodies subordinate to it, we are embarking upon the second stage, the stage of law-making, of profound and analytical work. While the first stage, which was somewhat drawn out, consisted of the body of deputies' temporary assimilation of the widest possible spectrum of problems of development of all branches of the country's economy and culture, the deputies must now

get down to the hard and subtle work of embodying the will of the people in legal norms, in the strict formulation of the law.

No less attention is demanded by the examination of the country's plan and budget, which is forthcoming this autumn. Finally, in all probability the functions of the Supreme Soviet pertaining to supreme control of the work of all the bodies subordinate to it, to hearing reports from the government and ministers, inquiries and questions from deputies will be put into practice increasingly actively. In this respect, evidently, the ratio of deputies' work done in the commissions, committees and in sessions of the chambers is going to change. I think that commissions and committees should take up no less than two-thirds of the total amount of work of the supreme body of state power. It is there that there should be a scrupulous study of every issue, which means that success in this matter will depend to a considerable extent upon the way in which the work of the committees and commissions is planned and the way in which it is coordinated.

I have to say that familiarization with the initial outlines and plans of our committees and commissions shows that they are all united in one concern: independently or together preparing well-elaborated bills and proposals for consideration in the Supreme Soviet. At the same time, each committee and commission does, of course, have its own specific task. To take the Committee on Issues of the Work of Soviets of People's Deputies, Development of Government and Self-Government, intensive preparation is now under way there of a draft law on the general principles of local self-government and local economic management in the USSR. This committee has set as its priority the study in a number of regions of the country of issues relating to those norms which it is proposed to include in the draft law. To this end it is planned, by going to the spot, to study the practice of the establishment and functioning of bodies of social self-government of the population in a number of microrayons in Moscow and also in several rural rayons.

Under monitoring we mean hearing the report by Comrade Voronin, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on the measures planned by the government to strengthen the material and technical bases of the local soviets of people's deputies of the USSR.

The Committee for Science, Public Education, Culture, and Upbringing intends to hear a report from Gosplan on the budgetary allowances allocated for the development of science, culture, and education for next year. It also intends to discuss the question of the organization of an all-union center for cinema and television for children and young people. Deputy Roland Bykov is responsible for this work.

Furthermore, it is planned to have a thorough investigation of the state of museums and libraries with the participation of the ministries and departments, and also

of the provision of text books in national languages to national schools. This work will be undertaken by Academician Likhachev and Deputy Vorontsov.

The Committee for Protection of the People's Health will start monitoring the formation of the health budget for next year. The question of satisfying the demand of the people for sports goods, and also of the formation of a state health program will be studied. That is, here too, we can see, there is a tendency toward the practical plane, and this is good.

The plan of the Committee for Affairs of Women and of Family, Mother, and Child Protection has also been drawn up in a practical key. The members of this committee intend to hear reports from a number of departments; they are accumulating materials on the family, motherhood, central Asia, and women's programs.

The Committee for Questions of Ecology and the Rational Use of Natural Resources, as well as current questions of fulfilling the decisions of the Congress of People's Deputies, has noted down for discussion such important problematical issues as the issue of a long-term program for protection of the natural environment and the rational use of natural resources, of a state body of ecological expertise in the country. Furthermore, the members of the committee—and this intention can only be welcomed—will travel to the localities, particularly the ecologically most urgent regions, to study the situation and adopt the appropriate measures.

Other committees of the Supreme Soviet and standing commissions of the chambers have similar plans, like them in some ways and different in others. This shows once again the role of the Supreme Soviet that was given to it by the first USSR Congress of People's Deputies, i.e. the role of conductor for the directives of the congress and the political line sketched out by it. Allow me to express my conviction that the USSR Supreme Soviet and the deputies in it will rise to the height of this responsible mission which has been laid on them by the Soviet people.

[Announcer] Taking part in the debates on the report by Comrade Lukyanov at the morning session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR were deputies Alekseyev, Kucherenko, Vologzhin, Shakhnov, Samalin, Bocharov, Lubchenko, Voskoboinikov, Semikhin, Khmura, Kim, and Shekhovtsov.

The session is continuing its work. A report on the morning session will also be carried in the "Mayak" program at 1800.

More on 19 Jul Supreme Soviet Session Proceedings

Economic Issues Discussed

LD1907212289

[Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1400 GMT on 19 July broadcasts a recorded relay of the 19 July session of the USSR Supreme Soviet in the Kremlin. The first 70 minutes of the relay is a repeat of the 19 July morning session.

The proceedings then continue with Gorbachev saying that Deputy Alekseyev has issued a note pointing out that priority legislation needs to be dealt with first and the original order need not be adhered to strictly. Alekseyev explains in person. Gorbachev says Kucherenko is going to speak.

Viktor Georgiyevich Kucherenko, chairman of the Planning and Budget Commission, says priority must be given to measures that will have a positive impact on the economy. The commission has studied money circulation, the budget deficit, and the 1990 budget. The budget has a deficit of R1.2 billion. The maintenance of the army will cost 20 billion from this year's budget. Cuts in industrial construction might account for another R15-20 billion. Kucherenko asks that spending proposals be channeled through the Planning and Budget Commission so that an overview can be obtained. Additionally, revenues from enterprises' profits must be increased. Waste and losses must be reduced.

Gorbachev says it would be a good thing if the Supreme Soviet could receive spending proposals that were already as coordinated as possible.

Deputy Vologzhin, chairman of the Committee for Economic Reform Matters, outlines the timetable for new legislation. The proposals are: A law on ownership should be passed October-December 1989; legislative acts on land and land use are to be updated; there is also to be a law on taxation. These will make it possible to adopt a law on leasing and leasing. The next law will be on republican and regional financial autonomy. There will be a law on local economy and local self-administration. The leasing law and the financial autonomy law should be dealt with in October-December. The law on local economy is to be dealt with now so that the laws are in place before the elections.

In October-December it is proposed to make amendments to the Law on State Enterprises and the Law on Cooperatives, and to publish a single law on socialist enterprises in March-February, to be passed in May-June 1990, Vologzhin says. For 2 weeks there have been hearings on a draft law on the economic self-dependence [samostoyatel'nost'] of the Lithuanian and Estonian republics. The results are being tabled for consideration by the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Deputy Samarin backs the need for setting clear priorities for new legislation. He wants a law on labor and social disputes. The Kuzbass miners have demanded the earliest elections to local soviets—Samarin thinks this is right.

Gorbachev says that Lukyanov told him that on Saturday there will be a conference, "here with us," of chairmen of the presidiums of the republican supreme soviets to discuss the drawing up of the election law. Gorbachev says he thinks the conference will be a help, and Lukyanov could be asked to report to the Supreme Soviet on what direction matters are taking.

Deputy Bocharov says that if the present session passed amendments on state enterprises and cooperatives, and a Supreme Soviet decision on higher pensions and allowances, people would be grateful that the dates had been brought forward. He complains of poor facilities for committee members.

Importance of Ideology Debated

LD1907213189

[Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 19 July continues a recorded relay of the 19 July session of the USSR Supreme Soviet in the Kremlin.

Measures on state enterprises and cooperatives must be introduced swiftly, Bocherov concludes.

Deputy Lubenchenko calls for measures to curb meddling officialdom.

Deputy Voskoboynikov says that incentives and use of an economic mechanism free of ideological prejudice can improve the state of affairs. Half-measures are only going to risk a loss of confidence in the Supreme Soviet.

At 1744 GMT the announcer says that after an interval, the session was chaired by Chairman of the Soviet of the Union Primakov. Primakov outlines the agenda for the rest of the day.

Deputy Khmura says that strikes and slogans will not solve anything. Social problems must be tackled more swiftly.

Deputy Kim Yen Un objects to Voskoboynikov's point about deideologization: Marxism-Leninism must remain the basis. The law on local soviets is fundamental, Kim believes.

Deputy Shekhovtsov notes that certain decrees will take longer to examine and pass than others. The Constitution needs to be examined in parallel with the proposed new laws.

Deputy Safarov notes that justice must be restored to people oppressed during the period of stagnation and that existing measures are inadequate. He talks about high infant mortality in the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast and the Kulyab area of Tajikistan and wants a government commission to examine the matter. Primakov says the matter will be examined by the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers responsible for social matters.

Woman Deputy Matviyenko raises the issues of women's rights and maternity leave. Matviyenko continues speaking about the need for laws to improve the working conditions of women.

Deputy Nikolay Nikolayevich Gritsenko speaks on the subject of Lukyanov's report and the resolution under consideration on instructions to the Supreme Soviet from the Congress of USSR People's Deputies. He agrees that the resolution should also deal with a new law on pensions, and suggests that the resolution should set certain deadlines for action to be taken. On the whole he thinks that it is possible to agree with the draft resolution under consideration, if various criticisms are taken into account.

Deputy Yuriy Ivanovich Borodin says that he thinks the draft resolution can be adopted, but then dwells on certain points in this regard. He lays particular stress on the poor state of health care throughout the country and the need to make proper budgetary provision for it.

Primakov then takes a vote and the majority are in favor of concluding the debate on the present issue. He says that the deputies have copies of the draft resolution on organizing the Supreme Soviet's work to carry out the instructions of the Congress of People's Deputies. He proposes that on the basis of this draft the chairmen of the chambers, and Comrade Alekseyev, chairman of the Legislation Committee, be asked to produce a finalized version by tomorrow that takes account of criticisms voiced by deputies. The deputies may then vote on the finalized version tomorrow. This proposal is adopted without any objections by deputies.

Deputy Vladimir Yhakovlevich Stadnik is then given the floor to speak. He says the resolution should contain something about the need to democratize the electoral system. It still has many defects. He particularly stresses the need for alternative candidacies and direct elections.

Commission on Abkhaziya Established LD1907230489

[Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 19 July continues a recorded relay of the 19 July session of the USSR Supreme Soviet in the Kremlin.

Deputy Sergey Mikhaylovich Ryabchenko speaks on the Supreme Soviet's agenda. He says priority needs to be given to laws that will serve as the basis for economic reform, reduce contradictions in the social sphere and ensure the country's democratization and the irreversibility of perestroyka. He suggests that the sittings of the Supreme Soviet need to be restricted to, say, Wednesdays and Thursdays, allowing the deputies to get on with committee work and deal with their constituents' matters the rest of the time.

Deputy Vilen Arutyunovich Martirosyan says that since the congress he has visited four different republics. He decries the fact that even the deputies are ignorant of the mood of the people. There is a need for urgent decisions. Power should be transferred to the soviets. The deputy says he is himself a Communist but many party leaders are still in power who are to blame for making bad

decisions over the years. He says national fronts have not been set up to supplant the Communist Party. They have been set up to help combat problems. He thinks many national front leaders should be brought into government. He decries leaders in the past who have used Soviet troops against their own people. Such people should be released from office.

Petr Antonovich Druz, the next deputy to speak, says the country is going through a critical time. He calls for prudence on all the deputies' parts and efforts to stabilize the situation. He says he does not agree with the views of the preceding deputy. He praises the party's vanguard role and cites Lenin on the dangers of Communists spreading anti-party views.

Comrade Nishanov is given the floor to speak on the subject of the formation of a commission on privileges. But first of all he brings to the notice of the deputies that a small commission has been set up by the chairmen of the chambers on the subject of Abkhazia. It has been set up in coordination with deputies from the Abkhaz Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic [ASSR] and the leadership of the Georgian SSR. The composition of the commission on the Georgian part was agreed with Comrades Gumbaridze and Chkheidze. Nishanov says that if the need arose for a larger commission they would consider it.

Nishanov then presents a list of some 22 deputies who are being proposed for the commission on privileges. The names include Petr Antonovich Druz and Yevgeniy Primakov.

Primakov tells the deputies in answer to some queries that the chairmen of the chambers have already added several names to the original list of commission members.

Primakov says the commission should not be made too large.

A deputy says that a hospital for children of officials has been discovered, and the sanatorium is now to be handed over to orphans. He suggests a children's fund member—Marina Nikolayevna Rakhmanova—for the committee. Primakov says let there be 26 people in the commission.

A deputy says the commission should be made up predominantly of workers and collective farmers. A deputy complains that central Asia and Kazakhstan are not represented on the commission. A woman deputy nominated earlier says Burachas or another member of the Lithuanian delegation should take her place, as she is already busy.

A deputy from the Transport Commission makes a nomination. Another deputy says that the commission should not be dealing with benefits and privileges, but with working conditions. Primakov says the name of the

commission should not be changed at this late stage. There is an interval until 1600. Announcer briefly sums up the main points of the day's proceedings.

The evening session is chaired by Nishanov, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities. Nishanov says he hopes the discussions can be completed today, with commissions and committees being able to sit tomorrow and Friday. Nishanov says the draft Supreme Soviet decision on temporary regulations for tabling bills in the Supreme Soviet has been distributed to deputies.

A deputy wants a time limit on debating bills put before the Supreme Soviet so that the process does not drag on endlessly.

An unnamed deputy wants a point reedited for the sake of clarity.

An unnamed deputy wants the regulations to apply to amendments as well as new laws. He says bills should indicate who drafted them.

An unnamed deputy says international experience should be considered when drafting laws.

An unnamed deputy says there should be a shorter period of discussion for urgent legislation.

An unnamed deputy says there could be two drafts for given bills.

An unnamed deputy says that changes as well as amendments should be provided for in the wording of the regulations. There is more discussion on the naming of bills.

Deputy Smirnov makes has a point about bills going to commissions—is it only as a rule?

Transmission of Proceedings Discussed

LD1907231789

[Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 19 July continues a recorded relay of the 19 July session of the USSR Supreme Soviet in the Kremlin.

Deputy Chelyshev wonders whether the preface should be removed from a bill after enactment. He suggests that authorship of bills should be indicated.

Deputy Ryabchenko makes a point about clause-by-clause voting when legislation is being enacted.

A deputy—referred to by Nishanov as Sergey Sergeyevich—says the debate has been very professional. The idea of the document was to provide a wide degree of initiative to Supreme Soviet members. He supports the idea of indicating the names of people who drew up a particular bill. He says that all proposals will be taken into account.

Nishanov says the committee should be asked to examine all the proposals and make any necessary amendments. There is a vote on the temporary regulations: Nishanov says the vote is unanimously in favor.

Nishanov says the next item is a draft decision on submitting draft laws to the Supreme Soviet committees and commissions.

Deputy Valentina Matviyenko says the women's committee should be involved in the discussion of a number of the laws.

A deputy raises the issue of the environment and inventors.

Deputy Samarin wants one of the bills handed to the Committee for Labor, Prices, and Social Policy, not the Consumer Affairs Committee.

A deputy says that every deputy must examine the bills which are at committee stage. Nishanov invites suggestions on legislation from all deputies.

Deputy (?Ignatovich) suggests that the document should permit every deputy to take part in the committee stage.

Nishanov asks for a vote. The support is unanimous, according to Nishanov.

A deputy says all the new proposals should have gone to committee and a vote taken afterward.

Nishanov says the next item is a draft decision on coverage of Supreme Soviet proceedings. Primakov says a Supreme Soviet press center needs to be set up—everyone else has one. Briefings and news conferences would be held there. The State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting should have all rights over television broadcasting of proceedings. For major events, other television companies may be allowed. For defamation, accreditation may be withheld.

Deputy Vorontsov asks how deputies can complain that they have been subject to crass attacks by the media. Primakov says the individual deputy has to report the matter.

Deputy (?Ivashko) wonders how crass should be defined—perhaps a definition based on distortion of proceedings would be better?

Deputy Kallas asks who will give accreditation to the press center. Primakov says he thinks the republican press should be allowed to have parliamentary correspondents.

Deputy Chelyshev says the documents should specify full transmission of proceedings, except when state or military secrets are involved. Prikamov says the Supreme Soviet itself should decide on what is transmitted and an amendment is thus not needed.

Another deputy insists upon the full transmission of proceedings. Deputy Mukhtarov says the union republics must be represented at the press center. Primakov reiterates that television cameras will be stationary.

Ivan Dmitriyevich Laptev believes there should be no limits to accreditation. With all respect to Chelyshev, Laptev believes it would be unwise to specify full transmission in the document.

A deputy says what about accreditation for oblasts and autonomous okrug journalists? Primakov says that under financial autonomy not every paper will be able to afford a parliamentary correspondent.

Deputy Ignatov wants permission for foreign film crews to cover proceedings to be given not just by the chairmen of the two chambers but by the members themselves. (?Primakov) says the role of the chairmen is to deal with such matters.

Another deputy wants full coverage of proceedings, with full publication of minutes. Another deputy wants the document to specify what sessions should be closed, and open sessions to be covered in full.

A deputy suggests that the chambers and commissions should themselves make the decision about letting in other film crews. Nishanov agrees.

A vote is taken on the decision on media coverage. There are eight against and six abstentions. The decision is carried.

A number of deputies recently appointed to posts incompatible with their Supreme Soviet membership have asked to be relieved of their duties: Abalkin, Laverov, Matveyev, Mostovoy. Their requests are granted unanimously.

Nishanov says that Doguzhiyev was to have made a statement on a railway accident on the border between the Bashkir Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic [ASSR] and Chelyabinsk Oblast, but he's gone to Abkhazia instead. The statement will now be made next week.

Yeltsin makes statement on inter-regional deputies group.

An unnamed deputy says it is a mistake to divide people into radical supporters of restructuring and even more radical supporters.

The relay ends at 1825 GMT.

TASS Sums Up Supreme Soviet 19 Jul Proceedings
LD1907174389 Moscow TASS in English 1716 GMT
19 Jul 89

[Text] Moscow July 19 TASS—By TASS parliamentary correspondent reporting from the Kremlin:

The joint sitting of the Soviet parliament's two chambers today began with the discussion of an issue that is not on the agenda: The deputies exchanged views in connection with the disquieting situation in the country's two leading coal-producing regions.

The two coal fields, Kuzbass (Kuznetsk basin) in Siberia and Donbas (Donets basin) in the Ukraine, have been paralysed by miners' strikes.

Mikhail Gorbachev, president of the USSR Supreme Soviet, described the situation in the two regions as "very grave."

Many questions raised by the striking mine-workers have been resolved or are sure to be resolved, but the strike is continuing over problems that cannot be settled immediately.

In Donbas, the number of striking workers has increased compared to Tuesday.

The Soviet leader announced that there was information about calls on railwaymen to join the labour action from August 1. Forces hostile to socialism are trying to take advantage of the situation, he said.

"In this connection, we ought to preserve composure," Gorbachev pointed out. "But we should not embrace complacency and remain inactive," he added.

"The country may find itself in a state making one to think what measures to adopt to prevent the situation breaking out of control."

Next, the Supreme Soviet discussed the organisation of work on fulfilling assignments given to the parliament by the congress of People's Deputies.

Anatoliy Lukyanov, first vice-president of the Supreme Soviet, made a report on this issue.

He set out a plan of the parliament's work on new legislative acts covering a broad range of issues: drafting a new constitution, a package of laws on economic reform, documents connected with the solution of social problems, consolidation of human rights and perfection of inter-ethnic relations.

Speaking about issues to be handled in the sphere of foreign policy, Lukyanov said that the Soviet parliament is called upon to do everything so that processes of perestroika become an integral part of the humanisation of international relations.

In the course of debates, the deputies backed his proposition.

At the afternoon sitting, the Supreme Soviet adopted its first norm-setting act by approving temporary rules for the passage of laws through the Soviet parliament. The

rules will operate until the elaboration and adoption of regulations concerning the work of the congress of People's Deputies and the Supreme Soviet.

In a special resolution, the parliament accepted for consideration about twenty draft laws.

The order of covering parliamentary activity in mass media outlets was defined. It was decided to admit to sittings only those journalists who are accredited with the Press Centre of the Supreme Soviet.

The parliament granted the State Committee of the USSR for Television and Radio Broadcasting the monopoly right to film proceedings.

A report by Deputy Prime Minister Vitaliy Doguzhiyev about the causes of an accident in the Urals in which several hundred people died was put off until next week because Doguzhiyev is currently in Georgia. A complicated situation has developed in that Transcaucasian republic with the transportation of holiday-makers home from Black sea resorts due to inter-ethnic clashes.

The parliamentarians will work in committees and commissions on Thursday and Friday.

Supreme Soviet Debates Lukyanov Report
*LD1907134589 Moscow TASS in English 1322 GMT
19 Jul 89*

[Text] Moscow July 19 TASS—By TASS parliamentary correspondent:

The Soviet parliament has endorsed a plan of work to implement the assignments of the Congress of People's Deputies. The plan was presented today by vice-president Anatoliy Lukyanov. Although a final vote on the document will be held on Thursday, none of the plan's basic provisions gave rise to objections.

The discussion of the report this morning dealt with deciding on the priority of this or that legislative act.

Viktor Kucherenko, chairman of the planning, budgetary and financial commission of the Council of the Union, called for adopting first such decisions which may bring about an influx of funds to the Soviet Union's budget.

The deputy said one should bear in mind that the country has a deficit of 120,000 million rubles and responsibly think out sources of financing when elaborating new legislative acts, particularly those with a social orientation.

Valentin Vologzhin, chairman of the parliamentary committee for economic reform matters, visualises ways to stabilise the country's economy only in a resolute transformation of economic structures.

Therefore he places a law on ownership, which he suggests adopting this year, as the first priority.

An economic reform is impossible without a diversity of forms of ownership, the deputy believes.

Having supported this point of view, Mikhail Bocharov, a Moscow deputy, said the package of laws concerning economic problems deserves the closest attention of the Soviet parliament. The point is first to provide legal guarantees of the development of leasing and of the independence of enterprises.

Vladimir Samarin, from Orel, central Russia, considers it necessary to list among the first priorities a draft law on a settlement of collective labour disputes. The earliest adoption of such an act will furnish a legal basis for a solution to problems which led, in particular, to large-scale strikes of coalminers in Siberia and the Ukraine.

Deputy Viktor Shekhovtsev from Vladivostok spoke of the need to adopt as soon as possible a law on general principles of local self-government and local economy in the USSR.

His opinion is that the draft law in its present form does not give local government bodies sufficient financial independence and deserves the speediest additional elaboration.

In all, more than ten people took part in the discussion of Lukyanov's report.

Supreme Soviet To Establish Press Center
*LD1907143289 Moscow TASS in English 1416 GMT
19 Jul 89*

[Text] Moscow July 19 TASS—By TASS parliamentary correspondent:

The USSR Supreme Soviet today endorsed a resolution regulating the work of Soviet and foreign journalists at the Soviet parliament.

To better organise the coverage of the work of the Supreme Soviet by the mass media it was decided to set up a press centre of the USSR Supreme Soviet. It will hold regular briefings for Soviet and foreign journalists and news conferences on the more important issues discussed at the Congresses of People's Deputies and sessions of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Soviet and foreign journalists, accredited at the press centre of the USSR Supreme Soviet or issued specific invitations by the press centre, will be permitted to attend meetings of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet, committees and commissions.

The parliament decided that TV broadcasts or recordings of the meetings of the USSR Supreme Soviet, its chambers, committees and commissions will be carried

out only by the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio. All other Soviet and foreign organisations and TV companies can be permitted to film the meetings of the chambers, committees and commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet only as an exception.

The resolution of the Supreme Soviet points out that if the Soviet and foreign press publish materials distorting the activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet or USSR people's deputies, such bodies of the mass media can have their accreditation withdrawn.

Nishanov Chairs Discussion on Draft Laws

*LD1907145589 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1300 GMT 19 Jul 89*

[Text] At the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. We go over to the All-Union Radio's correspondents' studio in the Kremlin. Aleksandr Ruvinskiy is at the microphone.

[Ruvinskiy] Under the chairmanship of Comrade Nishanov, discussion of specific decisions was begun after the break. The USSR Supreme Soviet decision on temporary rules for presenting to the USSR Supreme Soviet, and for examining in the committees of the USSR Supreme Soviet and in the standing commissions of its chambers, draft laws of the USSR and proposals for the adoption of USSR laws, was discussed. Well, these drafts envisioned many procedural points, and as you will understand, such a document is very necessary for subsequent work. Deputies put forward proposals such as this: to publicize the authors of draft laws, to present alternative versions or, at least parts of a law, and also the socioeconomic consequences of the adoption of a law should be envisioned. The responsibility of specific persons for the implementation of the procedure for the adoption of a law should be envisioned, and the procedure, itself, in this draft law, is broken up into separate stages. One of the committees has been entrusted with working on these amendments, but on the whole, the decision was unanimously adopted.

Also examined was the decision, the draft decision of the Supreme Soviet, on handing over draft laws of the USSR for preliminary examination to the committees of the USSR Supreme Soviet and standing commissions of its chambers. Here too, several proposals were put forward. Here is one of them, for example. It envisions that the drafts be handed over not only to the committees and commissions, but also to all members of the Supreme Soviet. The deputies agreed with this and this decision was likewise adopted unanimously.

Just now what I believe is a very important draft is being discussed on the procedure for coverage of the work of the Supreme Soviet by the mass media. This draft envisions the creation of a press center, the holding of news conferences and briefings, but it also envisions sanctions for blatant attacks against the Supreme Soviet in the press. What sort of sanctions? For example, depriving journalists of their accreditation. Deputy

Vorontsov asked for clarification of what was to be considered a blatant attack. Deputy Ivashko, for example, suggested that sanctions should only be applied in cases of distortion of the work of the Supreme Soviet. On the whole, I would say that the deputies agreed with him.

Deputy Chelyshev called for the relaying of all sittings in full and without any cuts at all, but Comrade Nishanov believes that a decision needs to be made in each individual case. He was supported in this matter by Deputy Laptev. Discussion of these matters is now going at the session. The USSR Supreme Soviet session continues its work.

Draft Laws Submitted for Consideration Listed

*LD1907161789 Moscow TASS in English
1538 GMT 19 Jul 89*

[Text] Moscow July 19 TASS—By TASS parliamentary correspondent:

The Soviet parliament today passed a resolution on submitting several USSR draft laws, included in the agenda of its first session, to the standing parliamentary committees for preliminary consideration.

The draft laws are on:

1. The procedure of publishing and putting into force USSR laws and other acts adopted by the USSR Congress of People's Deputies, the USSR Supreme Soviet and their bodies.
2. The quality of goods and the protection of the rights of consumers.
3. The inventive activity in the Soviet Union.
4. The fundamentals of the union and republican legislation on the judicial system and of the USSR law on the status of judges in the Soviet Union.
5. Changing the taxation procedure and tax sizes.
6. Compensation to USSR people's deputies for the expenses connected with deputy work.
7. Citizens' associations in the Soviet Union.
8. The fundamentals of the union and republican criminal codes.
9. Criminal responsibility for anti-state crimes.
10. Criminal responsibility for military crimes.
11. Criminal responsibility for crimes against peace and security of mankind.
12. Criminal responsibility for isolated crimes.
13. The press and other mass media.
14. The general principles of management in the economy and social sphere in the union republics on the basis of broader sovereignty, self-government and self-financing.
15. The general principles of local self-government and local economies in the Soviet Union.
16. Trade union rights in the Soviet Union.
17. Young people and state youth policy in the Soviet Union.
18. Freedom of conscience and religious organisations.

Moscow TV Recorded Relay of 14 Jul Supreme Soviet

Malyshev Candidacy Discussed

LD1407145489

[Editorial Report] Moscow TV Service in Russian at 1400 GMT on 14 July begins carrying a recorded relay of the 14 July session of the USSR Supreme Soviet in the Moscow Kremlin.

At 1400 GMT Gorbachev declares the session open, noting that 405 deputies have turned up. The floor is given to Malyshev.

At 1405 GMT Malyshev Talks about the functions of the proposed new industrial safety body. He says that standards must be raised to those prevalent in industrially developed countries; monopolism in the past has meant poor decisions in supervisory bodies, as elsewhere; necessary measures must be enumerated for various spheres; safety must be a priority in all technological operations.

At 1412 GMT Malyshev says legislation is required to ensure the future committee's independence and that the committee will begin by drawing up an inventory of existing facilities, with close attention to ecological aspects; glasnost must apply to all decisions on locating new industrial facilities. A law must be drawn up on labor protection, Malyshev says.

At 1416 GMT, answering a written question, Malyshev says there are 13,000 people involved in industrial safety inspection overall. They are being trained to the highest standards. At this point the camera dwells on Yeltsin in his seat. Malyshev replies to further written questions: He supports public ecology initiatives in many cases and makes a detailed comment on waterline standards on the Volga.

At 1424 GMT Malyshev says everyone would like absolutely safe atomic power stations, but no country can guarantee this. Britain, the United States and Canada have adopted and the public accept qualitative standards for power plants. There is a written question on the fourth set at Chernobyl: Malyshev describes it as a monument to neglect. It is being monitored; it cannot be said unequivocally that no further radiation will escape. That's why the scientists are there.

At 1428 GMT Malyshev stresses that public opinion must be taken into account in the future development of atomic power. The problem of nuclear waste burial is "not fully resolved," he says. Neither has any other country solved this problem fully. Difficulties in this area "will not put a stop" to nuclear power. A referendum today would show a majority in favor of stopping atomic power; people do not fully understand the pros and cons, and an emotional element remains in this controversy. Malyshev says he is therefore not in favor of a referendum right now.

At 1432 GMT Malyshev lists a number of fatal industrial accidents reported to him recently. The supervisory bodies are being "neglectful," he says.

At 1433 GMT Deputy Shcherbak takes the floor to discuss Chernobyl and other industrial disasters. Labor and technological morale in the country is at a "critical" level, he says: the new committee must be independent; it should have a special research institute for studying potential accident scenarios. Departmental supervision is totally insufficient at present due to the overriding importance of plan fulfillment. Nuclear plant construction and operation is "considerably" below international standards, he notes. Chernobyl-type reactors remain dangerous; cracks in Chernobyl fourth set require attention. Every spent fuel storage facility in the USSR is a "potential danger." Shcherbak says Malyshev is a good candidate for chairman of the new committee: Much will depend on him in the future.

Malyshev Elected; Kryuchkov Discussed

LD1407153289

[Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian continues its recorded relay of the 14 July USSR Supreme Soviet session held in the Moscow Kremlin.

At 1440 GMT a deputy from Tatariya raises the question of the Tatarskaya nuclear plant. What guarantees can the population there be given regarding its safety? Malyshev's committee should study the issue, he says.

At 1442 GMT Deputy Krasilnikov from Kazan says his committee supports Malyshev's nomination. Significant work is being done to improve industrial safety. But other areas—agriculture, transport etc—must also be catered for by the new committee. Rapid deployment units should be set up for possible accidents, he says.

At 1445 GMT Gorbachev puts Malyshev's nomination to a vote: Malyshev is elected to head the safety committee. Nobody votes against him, six abstain.

At 1447 GMT Kryuchkov comes to the rostrum in his capacity as candidate chairman of the KGB. This is the first time that the KGB chairman has been elected: a "qualitative step", he says Kryuchkov talks about his organization's functions, beginning with intelligence officers and their work. Soviet people have "every reason" for pride in these men, he notes: The KGB takes care of soviet citizens working abroad. Counterintelligence is an important area: "Over the last few years" around 30 foreign agents have been caught by the KGB; KGB border troops defend the country's frontiers; in the fight against terrorism the KGB is willing to cooperate with foreign countries; over the past 3 years 12 tonnes of drugs have been seized; restructuring has affected all spheres of KGB life. Kryuchkov notes that "qualitatively new principles" must be applied in the relationship. Between security organs and the state.

At 1454 GMT Kryuchkov says that protection of commercial secrets is becoming important due to increasing international trade; the KGB is helping to fight organized crime more than in the past due to growing crime rates. He says that the KGB is doing "a great deal of work" to rehabilitate the repressed and that "nothing of the kind" must be allowed to recur.

At 1453 GMT Kryuchkov says that the KGB is "strictly" adhering to socialist legality: The KGB can only fulfill its tasks with the public's support. A law on state security is now "extremely necessary," Kryuchkov says. The newly set up committee on defense and security must monitor the KGB.

Kryuchkov concludes by saying that cadres are a major question. He invites questions.

At 1502 GMT Deputy Orekhov sends up a written question on conditions in border guards service. Kryuchkov says the border guards are fully staffed. Another question concerned access to archives: Kryuchkov says "much material" has been made available, though a special law on archives is required to put things fully in order. A question on secret informers: Kryuchkov says there is no such institution, although the KGB does have assistants. Does the KGB tap private telephones of people under no suspicion? No, replies Kryuchkov. Further questions are answered.

At 1513 GMT Kryuchkov says that interethnic criminality is a terrible thing. Vorotnikov sighs in his seat. Kryuchkov answers further questions: A new law is being drawn up on restrictions on foreign travel due to knowledge of secrets; the present ethnic conflicts in the USSR are a source of interest to foreign countries. Kryuchkov says the KGB has no dossiers on citizens who are under no suspicion.

At 1521 GMT there is a question on phone-tapping and interception of mail. Kryuchkov smiles and says the methods cannot be revealed in order not to compromise operations. A recent hostage operation in Saratov is mentioned. He says there is "absolutely no need" for concern here.

Kryuchkov Discussion Continues

LD1407165789

[Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian continues its recorded relay of the 14 July USSR Supreme Soviet session held in the Moscow Kremlin.

At 1525 GMT Kryuchkov defends the linking of intelligence and counterintelligence services. They can operate more efficiently in tandem with one another, he says.

At 1527 GMT, Kryuchkov comments, on the speech to the congress by Deputy Vlasov, asserting that the KGB he was describing existed in the past, not in the 1980's.

The problem is that the public gets very little information about the KGB, he says, and more information would dispell many doubts. Responding to further written questions, he says that Soviet domestic problems are primarily due to past errors, though forces abroad are not idle today.

At 1531 GMT Gorbachev asks if the deputies have heard enough from Kryuchkov. A deputy says maximum information should be given about the KGB, welcoming Kryuchkov's report. Various comments are made from the floor.

At 1535 GMT Gorbachev asks for a vote on whether to carry on questioning Kryuchkov. Most want to continue, Kryuchkov gives quick-fire answers to various points, including much reference to existing and future legislation. He says the KGB failed to make a proper and timely assessment of the situation in Fergana, and is thereby partly responsible for what happened there. Asked for a view on Hungary 1956, Kryuchkov says he was there as a foreign ministry staff member. Hungary is reviewing the events of that year, so he does not wish to influence things in any way. He admits that past assessments were not perfect. The Soviet Union will also analyze the whole episode: It is a very complex issue to which no straightforward answer can be found, he adds.

At 1548 GMT a question is asked on the KGB's relationship with Gdlyan and Ivanov. Kryuchkov says the affair came like a bolt out of the blue to him, as Gdlyan had seemed an almost legendary investigator. A commission is now examining the matter, but it is clear that lawlessness by the procuracy authorities is intolerable. In response to more written questions, Kryuchkov says that international crime can only be countered internationally and that the Georgian KGB was not responsible for the Tbilisi incident.

At 1600 GMT Gorbachev says there have been enough questions. The morning session will adjourn.

Kryuchkov Elected KGB Head

LD1407173889

[Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian continues its recorded relay of the 14 July USSR Supreme Soviet session in the Moscow Kremlin.

At 1601 GMT Gorbachev begins the afternoon session by calling on Britvin to speak. Britvin's subject is border security and he notes there have been no border conflicts for many years. The KGB has put forward initiatives that are to be discussed, he says, and these include measures to protect state borders. The border guards' social life and recreation also need to be examined. The bell goes and Gorbachev reminds him that he needs to finish. Gorbachev urges everyone to vote for the candidate proposed.

At 1606 GMT Deputy Fominykh takes the podium to say he has heard more about the KGB today than ever in his life. He proposes that the KGB deal with those elements in the militia organs who compromise Soviet power. KGB bodies need to liaise with the people, otherwise their activity will not be effective, he adds.

At 1609 GMT Deputy Lauristin takes the platform to thank the candidate for good and full answers. Nevertheless, she notes that there are some matters that she does not yet fully understand: While she realises the need to combat terrorism and provocation, the KGB needs to shake itself free of the legacy of the past and of Stalinism. She recalls that the Estonian Supreme Soviet called recently for Stalinism to be declared a crime against humanity. She calls for detailed KGB reports to be offered. She then recalls the period of stagnation, when some early advocates of restructuring were expelled from the party. One of these is now an Estonian deputy, she notes.

At 1615 GMT Lauristin asserts that Soviet society needs a sense of security, with the security organs being truly accountable to glasnost. She says she will abstain in the vote.

At 1616 GMT Deputy Engver takes the platform to say how good it is to hear what he has heard today. He says it is absolutely essential to find out what has become of the children born to mothers in camps. He then moves on to the KGB and restructuring, noting that in those oblast committees where party first secretaries are in favor of restructuring, the organs of the KGB are restructuring. However, where the first secretaries are not advocates of restructuring, the KGB is still used to suit their ends, he says. It is not so easy for the wounds caused by the KGB terror of the past to heal, he adds. He begs for a true law on archives to be passed, asserting that until that happens there can be no true glasnost. Engver supports the candidate.

At 1622 GMT Deputy Sobchak says he will definitely vote for the candidate proposed. He goes on to recall that, throughout its history the security service has always stood above the law and above juridical discipline. Now that the matter arises of delimiting party and state power, the issue of where the KGB stands is of importance. He says the KGB should never be allowed to influence the transfer of power or the transfer of a state individual, and he calls for greater central control over the security organs. Only state bodies can give orders to security organs, he adds, but at the moment this is not always the case—sometimes the party has a say. He moves on to a second matter: Why not publish the figures for the size of the KGB, now that the Army has published its figures? Ufa has a splendid KGB building, he says. Gorbachev interjects to confirm this.

At 1629 GMT Deputy Yeltsin takes the floor to say that he will find it difficult to vote for Kryuchkov. Little has been done in the 4 years of restructuring, he says, to say nothing of the years of stagnation.

At 1630 GMT Yeltsin goes on to say that many organizations have widespread KGB agent networks that exist not to catch spies, but to inform on people. Yeltsin calls for a cut in the KGB apparatus. He goes on to say that the KGB actually knows where the dead from the Stalinist repressions are buried and should tell the people. The relationship between the KGB and the church must be changed, he adds.

At 1635 GMT Deputy Lapygin speaks to say how impressed he was by Kryuchkov's appearance. The ills of corruption, bribery, and organized crime need to be tackled, he adds. The KGB is now restructuring its work and is waging war on corruption, bribery, and other crimes, he notes. Particular attention must be paid by the KGB to the strategic missiles on standby, Lapygin adds. He supports Kryuchkov's candidacy.

At 1641 GMT Gorbachev asks for a vote on whether to conclude the debates. The debate is ended and Kryuchkov's candidacy is voted on.

At 1642 GMT the result is announced. Kryuchkov is approved, with only 6 against and 26 abstentions.

Davletova Elected; Proposals Suggested *LD1407192889*

[Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian continues its recorded relay of the 14 July USSR Supreme Soviet session in the Moscow Kremlin. At 1643 GMT Deputy Davletova comes to the podium to put her case for inclusion as a USSR minister. She mentions the critical shortage of raw materials and low level of chemical use compared to the capitalist states and even some socialist states. She speaks of excessive centralization in the engineering industry, but welcomes the creation of a state committee of light industry as a timely and good decision. She concentrates on the tasks of light industry and on the need to get more consumer goods on the shelves. Davletova calls on deputies to pay attention in their constituencies to the construction and reconstruction of light industry enterprises.

At 1653 GMT Gorbachev interrupts her and puts her nomination before the hall. She is approved, with 13 against, and 18 abstentions.

At 1700 GMT a woman deputy comes to the podium to say that while there are now two women in the government, this hardly reflects the position and burden on women in Soviet society generally. Women should have a greater role, she adds, quoting a British journalist on the terrible quality of goods in gum.

At 1703 GMT Gorbachev suggests stopping for the day and resuming on 17 July. He recalls the birthday of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug and suggests sending a telegram to it to mark its formation on 15 July. Noting that the Council of Ministers and the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions have sent the Supreme Soviet a

draft law on procedure for resolving disputes in a labor collective, Gorbachev recalls that his has been in the pipeline for a long time. He suggests that certain named committees and commissions examine this.

At 1706 GMT a vote is taken on this procedure, which is approved.

At 1706 GMT Deputy Suleymenov reads out two deputies' suggestions. First, the Supreme Soviet commission on interethnic relations should draw up a document condemning the past repression of ethnic groups and rehabilitating them. The second point is that the Supreme Soviet should send the U.S. Congress a statement with specific proposals to speed up nuclear disarmament.

At 1709 GMT Gorbachev sums up: On the first proposal—to charge the Supreme Soviet Commission with rehabilitating repressed people—he ascertains that most are in favor, as shown by a vote. On the second proposal—to charge the Supreme Soviet with drawing up a document for the U.S. Congress—Gorbachev suggests narrowing this to an appeal to the U.S. Congress for a moratorium on nuclear testing. This proposal is passed on a vote.

At 1712 GMT Gorbachev announces that a statement will be issued 19 July on the progress in investigating the Bashkir rail tragedy. He says that many people have been dissatisfied with the decision on Konarev and on other individuals. All such matters will be dealt with after all the confirmations of ministers, but not now, he adds.

At 1715 GMT Deputy Filshin takes the podium to suggest establishing a post of first deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet on Social Affairs.

At 1716 GMT Gorbachev suggests putting this proposal in writing to Ryzhkov.

At 1716 GMT a deputy suggests the establishment of a post of first deputy chairman for culture. Gorbachev says the matter has already been decided.

At 1717 GMT Gorbachev notes that the French are celebrating their revolution and suggests sending a message of greeting and congratulations. Loud applause is heard, and Gorbachev says there is no need for a vote.

At 1719 GMT Gorbachev announces the end of the 14 July session, noting that the Supreme Soviet will hold its next sitting at 1000 (0600 gmt) on 17 July.

At 1720 GMT the relay ends.

Moscow TV on Supreme Soviet Proceedings for 13 Jul
LD1307172289

[Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1400 GMT on 13 July begins broadcasting a recorded relay of the 13 July session of the USSR Supreme Soviet in the Kremlin.

At 1400 GMT, Gorbachev opens session. He says that yesterday the Supreme Soviet began debating Yagodin's candidacy and will continue it today for 1 hour. The floor is passed to Pilnikov.

At 1401 GMT, Pilnikov takes the rostrum and voices criticism by some students of the people's education system. He is speaking on behalf of the youth committee.

At 1403 GMT, Deputy Yakushkin begins to speak. He discusses childhood illnesses, stating that one child in ten suffers from cardiovascular disease. He criticizes the shortage of proper facilities in pre-school establishments. He refers to the increase in crimes committed by young people and the increase in divorces in the country and their effect on children. He criticizes the lack of information about pre-school education in documents issued by the state committee for people's education.

At 1409 GMT, Deputy Batyshev takes up a procedural matter. He explains that two deputies sent a note to Yagodin calling for replies to three different questions on pedagogical issues. Batyshev criticizes Yagodin for bypassing or refusing to answer these questions and also for failing to attend important meetings and conferences.

At 1412 GMT, Deputy Bazarova begins to speak. He says he has worked in higher educational colleges for several years, and stresses that much work still needs to be done in school reform which is slowing up restructuring in education.

At 1417 GMT Deputy Konovalov, member of committee for science and people's education and culture and rector of a higher education college, praises the work and initiatives of the committee under Yagodin. He describes the situation in Soviet education as "critical," especially compared with Western countries. It is not just a question of training, but of general education standards, he says. Konovalov refers to the UNESCO ratings on youth intellectuality and the USSR's current low position.

At 1423 GMT, Deputy Mikhaylova bemoans the fact that little has been done for rural schools, saying that many lack electricity and heating. The material-technical base is in a pitiful condition, he says. Mikhaylova refers to a case in a Gorkiy school where the ceiling fell in and killed a pupil. Training of cadres must be radically improved, he stresses.

At 1430 GMT, Deputy Chernykh compares spending on Soviet schools with those in other countries and agrees with other speakers on the shortages in many areas of education.

At 1434 GMT, Deputy Golovnev raises the question of computers which he says are vital for education. Why aren't there enough tractors in kindergartens, he asks. Billions are wasted on training rural machine-operators but not enough is spent on facilities for schools in rural areas.

At 1441 GMT, Deputy Akhmetovaan Uygur, from Alma-Ata supports what most deputies have said about education. He stresses the need for equal education rights for all nationalities. He says unfortunately some children in these areas do not know their own language, culture, and traditions. He bemoans the shortage of textbooks and other facilities.

At 1447 GMT, Deputy Ryzhov criticizes poor material and technical facilities in schools, the failures of administrators, and an overall poor atmosphere within the education system. He says he doesn't want to be a pessimist and believes that since Yagodin came into office he has brought some "fresh air" to the department. He calls for him to be elected.

At 1453 GMT, Yagodin gets up to thank deputies for their comments which are very important for his organization. He apologizes to Deputy Batyshev over the problem with the text of the questions which required replies. He refers to the "correctness" of the decision adopted yesterday regarding the return of young servicemen and facilities for them. He winds up by talking about problems of rural schools.

At 1500 GMT Gorbachev says it's time to vote on Yagodin's candidature. The vote is taken. There are 49 against; 53 absentions. Yagodin is appointed chairman of the state committee for people's education.

At 1503 GMT Deputy Razumovskiy, an academician, takes floor and speaks briefly on a procedural matter. He then goes on to speak about general educational matters, referring to leading party officials who have come up through Moscow State University. We must be aware of the number of young people going abroad and prevent a "brain drain" from occurring, he says.

At 1509 GMT Gorbachev asks how to proceed. Other people wave their certificates and want to speak. An unnamed deputy refers to school buildings in need of repair. Gorbachev says the debate has finished and the vote taken. He reads out a note from Savinykh, a rector, on the demobilization of students from the army.

At 1513 GMT Gorbachev says that the candidacy of Nenashev as chairman of the state committee for state television and radio will now be discussed.

At 1514 GMT Nenashev takes the floor. He says television and radio are most important and influential elements in restructuring. He refers to the direct relay of the Congress of People's Deputies and the USSR Supreme Soviet session.

At 1516 GMT Nenashev says that nowadays broadcasts fail to show the positive practice of restructuring. It is evident that there will be no changes in life if changes in work do not occur. The changes in this sphere have so far been insufficient, he says.

At 1517 GMT Nenashev says that the feeling of being masters of the country should be returned to people. It is a complex but necessary matter at the present stage. He says television and radio are more attractive than real life. Hence programs reflect the present situation in society.

At 1519 GMT he notes that television and radio can fulfill their mission only through direct communications. Therefore communications with varied categories of Soviet people should be developed.

At 1520 GMT Nenashev says that the ministers should regularly inform the public of their policies via radio and television. Wide circles of people representing all strata of society should participate in television and radio programming. He says republican television and radio broadcasts will be expanded. In the next 10 years, 67 new television centers will be opened in autonomous okrugs. Some have already been opened, in Stepanakert, for example.

At 1522 GMT Nenashev says the Gosteleradio's main function is the enormous volume of programs of all kinds. He says this answers the question of what is Gosteleradio. The question of its chairman is closely related to this—the chairman should focus his attention on the editorial function.

At 1524 GMT Nenashev notes that the television broadcast of Supreme Soviet proceedings is unique, unparalleled in world practice. This broadcasting was completely satisfactory. Without it the congress would not have achieved its enormous significance. As for shortcomings, these relate to the technical basis of broadcasting. He says the Supreme Soviet is asked for help in this respect. He calls for a continually working television and radio studio to be set up in the USSR Supreme Soviet building, stationary television equipment to be installed in the Supreme Soviet, the establishment of a special parliamentary group of reporters, and commentators. Nenashev says deputies should be provided with communications equipment both in the Supreme Soviet and in their localities. The lagging behind of material basis of radio and television can no longer be tolerated. These questions should be looked into as early as this year.

At 1529 GMT Nenashev answers deputies' questions. Nikolskiy, Ignatovich and others say that union republics should set up in Moscow their own correspondents' points. Nenashev recommends these proposals, saying they are useful.

At 1530 GMT a question is posed by Deputy Gayer, who complains about the impact of journalists. Nenashev apologizes.

At 1531 GMT Kolesnikov from Rostov asks about the unified organization of television centers. Nenashev says that this question is being looked into now.

At 1533 GMT there is a question on the relation between central television and local television. Nenashev says the central television studios are getting priority at the moment. Color television is now available to all local television studios. Some 50 television centers have been reconstructed of late.

At 1535 GMT a question is raised on wages increase of television and radio employees. It is noted that television wages were raised, radio wages were not, because of pressing financial situation. They will be reviewed.

At 1536 GMT some deputies point out that films showing violence should not be screened. Nenashev shares this view.

At 1537 GMT Nenashev says television should, however, show negative phenomena which were taboo in the past. These facts should be shown, because we cannot live in shame. People should learn to hate these phenomena and fight them. As for television as a source of criminality, we cannot be hypocritical by pretending criminality does not exist, he stresses.

At 1539 GMT there is a question on the program. These programs are significant for the acuteness of topics they depict—topics which appear in life. The topic of religion is one. Religion can promote patriotism, as it had done for the last 1,000 years. There is applause.

At 1541 GMT it is noted that some television programs depict poor examples of culture. Nenashev explains that the editor has to respect the taste of an audience numbering in the millions.

At 1544 GMT a question is raised of how television should cope with the unjust position of union republics and autonomous republics in the quantity of television output beamed to them. Nenashev says that according to a program for the next 5 years, five to six satellites will be launched to extend television viewing hours in the republics and oblasts.

At 1546 GMT Gorbachev interrupts and urges deputies to ask more questions. An unidentified deputy asks on behalf of the agro-committee whether it is possible to

allocate a separate television channel for rural broadcasts. Nenashev says that this is now impossible, but that his committee would cooperate with the agro-committee in this respect. He proposes an additional program for rural workers.

At 1548 GMT an unidentified woman deputy says that Nenashev was in senior posts during the years of stagnation and asks Nenashev to give his biography. Nenashev provides his career history and says that he was always taking principled positions, always defended talented people, and never hampered their advancement.

At 1550 GMT Deputy Boldyrev asks who gave the instruction for not having direct television relays between Moscow and Leningrad on two previous occasions. Nenashev says he is unable to answer this question. He will, however, find out the answer and will report back to Boldyrev.

At 1552 GMT another unidentified deputy demands that this question be answered.

At 1553 GMT Gorbachev reads Boldyrev's statement on deputies being given special favors. Gorbachev asks deputies to provide a high standard of behavior for the whole country, and to discuss things calmly. He says this behavior worries him. He proposes to discuss this situation with the deputies.

At 1556 GMT Boldyrev apologizes. He goes on to say that the program he mentioned was not broadcast. The program contained a lot of material about Vasiliyev. He notes special conditions provided for deputies, while an increasing number of deputies are trying to hide from the cameras. Some deputies' speeches, such as Yudin's were not broadcast, he says. At 1600 GMT Gorbachev introduces Deputy Korshunov. Korshunov says that the apparatus of the USSR Supreme Soviet has not set up appropriate conditions for the work of deputies. He says this is Lukyanov's fault. The deputies have nowhere to eat, they are spending their allowances on telephone calls and hotel bills. They cannot even buy soap. He wants the whole country to hear that the deputies are not buttered up, but they are on the contrary deprived of the elementary opportunity to work. He refutes Boldyrev's speech and says Boldyrev just wanted to pick up personal points for himself.

At 1603 GMT Deputy Oleynik takes the floor and refutes Boldyrev's pronouncements and says that such topics should not be brought to the discussion of the parliament.

At 1607 GMT Gorbachev says no one wants to manipulate the Supreme Soviet. He suggests asking Lukyanov to immediately examine the matters raised. The commission that examined these matters is probably composed of well-paid professors, he says. If things aren't going right yet at the congress and Supreme Soviet, then it should be reflected upon. He ends by saying there are still things to be learned.

At 1611 GMT the relay of the morning session ends.

At 1612 GMT the afternoon session opens with Lukyanov in the chair.

At 1613 GMT a female deputy backs Nenashev for the job of chairman of the state committee for television and radio broadcasting.

At 1619 GMT Deputy Penyagin express concern about the effects of television on children.

At 1622 GMT Deputy Doga speaks of musicians' worries about studio facilities.

At 1627 GMT Deputy Volkov asks for greater tact in coverage of nationalities. He says television should fulfill its propaganda and publicity role.

At 1631 GMT Deputy Vare speaks on the importance of giving people information and not rationing the news. Interest in an air crash is not "unhealthy interest". He notes a 12 July PRAVDA article entitled "Federative Union" showed incompetence and pursued "certain ends" and this has aroused protest from Estonia. The committee must restructure itself, he says.

At 1638 GMT Gorbachev appears in the chairman's seat and takes over proceedings, introducing Deputy Mukhtarov, who expresses concern that central television has more to say about foreign countries than about the republics of the Soviet Union. Mukhtarov says he is worried that the idea of a special television channel to be given over to republican studios appears to have been shelved. He backs Nenashev because he is a good journalist, but emphasizes Central Asia should be in the television weather forecast!

At 1647 GMT Gorbachev asks for a vote on Nenashev. Deputies ask to continue the debate. A Kamchatka deputy is worried that reindeer breeders can't get a good radio signal in the Koryak language, although Voice of America is loud and clear. All villages must have television.

At 1651 GMT Gorbachev calls for a vote on Nenashev. There are twelve votes against, seven abstentions. Nenashev is confirmed as chairman of the state committee for television and radio broadcasting.

At 1652 GMT Gorbachev introduces Kamshalov, who is standing for the state cinematography committee. He has been recommended by the relevant commissions.

At 1653 GMT Kamshalov discusses the importance of democratizing filmmaking. New methods of labor organization are being introduced at studios. A new economic mechanism is being introduced into the industry, including the cooperative model. Kamshalov says he wants the relevant bodies to consider the Soviet Union's entering the Berne convention on film copyright to avoid

accusations of bootlegging. Films should teach children their mother tongue, he says. There are still justified criticisms as far as feature films are concerned.

At 1708 GMT Kamshalov takes some written questions: the possibility of a film studio being opened in the Chechen-Ingush Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic; work on the film "The Greatcoat"—a location has now been found; reorganization of Siberian studios; "Little Vera"—Kamshalov says it shows talent, that one can educate through negative example, but certain scenes could have been cut without damaging the film. Of "rayon-wide state of emergency" Kamshalov says the events depicted in the film did take place. Things cannot be banned as they once were.

At 1715 GMT Gorbachev reads out a letter from Academician Pyotrovskiy, who denies the "Romanov wedding dinner service" story. Someone has a written point about the 14 July agenda and proceedings. It is decided to have a session in the "first half of the day" only. There is a telegram from Yerevan for Deputy Arutyunyan, asking for measures to be taken to ensure the safety of the citizens of Nagorno-Karabakh. Gorbachev says there is shooting in the autonomous oblast again. A commission is getting down to work to investigate matters. Gorbachev appeals for common sense.

At 1720 GMT a deputy appeals for news from the region to be presented without comment. Another deputy says the commission should be backed, that patient work and objective information, not rumours, are needed.

At 1722 GMT Gorbachev reads out a telegram from Leningrad defending Vasilyev, alleged in a previous debate to have had links with former Leningrad party boss Romanov.

At 1723 GMT a deputy addressed by Gorbachev as (Nikolay Vasilyevich Basenko) expresses concern about state provision for the poor. Deputy Bliznov makes a suggestion about pensions.

At 1727 GMT Ryzhkov comes to the microphone and describes what the Council of Ministers is doing about the calls to improve pensions.

At 1729 GMT a deputy says he doesn't want enterprises to shoulder the burden of pensions.

At 1730 GMT Ryzhkov replies that the burden is not being placed on enterprises. Deputies' inquiries shouldn't be abused for minor matters, Ryzhkov says.

At 1733 GMT Gorbachev takes a vote on how to deal with the matter.

At 1735 GMT Deputy Yezhelev retorts to the Vasilyev telegram (read at 1722 GMT).

At 1736 GMT Deputy Sokolov raises plans to close down a biochemical works and mentions local unemployment worries at Kirishi.

At 1738 GMT Ryzhkov intervenes to ask why the local authority announced the closure despite assurances to the contrary? He calls for a few days to re-examine the matter. The afternoon session ends.

At 1742 GMT the evening session opens with Lukyanov in the chair.

At 1743 GMT Deputy Okeyev says he thinks Kamshalov's platform is a realistic one. He says films must have a positive spiritual content.

At 1749 GMT Deputy Mukhamedzhanov lauds the value of the cinema.

At 1752 GMT Deputy Chernyshev says Kamshalov is a man of erudition.

At 1753 GMT it is noted that Deputy Sokolova is to speak, but that she is nowhere to be found. A vote on Kamshalov is taken. There are 19 votes against, 17 abstentions, with 392 deputies registered. Kamshalov is officially elected.

At 1755 GMT Lukyanov says Nikolay Ivanovich Yefimov is being nominated for the state committee for the press.

At 1756 GMT Yefimov says the committee can promote a psychological breakthrough in the cultural sphere. He refers to the problems of paper production.

At 1800 GMT Yefimov says ministries are consuming a "monstrous" quantity of paper. Some of it should be used for literature. There is an acute paper shortage, and priority should be given to special demands. There should be special publishing houses for the literature of the various ethnic groups. Publishing should be speeded up and simplified. Half the book industry's equipment is worn out and should be written off, he says. Book printing is profitable and should be generously funded. He answers various written questions. He notes journalists and printers are poorly paid.

At 1821 GMT Deputy Karpochev speaks on publishing and ethnic questions. The Soviet of Nationalities needs a journal of its own, he says.

At 1826 GMT Sergey Gavrilovich, Shuvalov speaks in support of Yefimov, linguistic and cultural matters are discussed. Libraries are in a poor state and more attention should be paid to children's books, he notes. More concert and exhibition halls are needed. At 1831 GMT Ryabchenko asks about secrecy and copyright. Yefimov replies that there are now fewer secrets, but some must

remain. The all-union agency for authors' rights has been criticized. It urges Soviet membership of the Vienna Convention. Authors are not being paid enough.

At 1835 GMT Yefimov is elected chairman of state committee for press.

At 1837 GMT Isayev, candidate for chairman of state committee for forests, speaks. He says the state and utilization of forests has given rise to anxiety, and explains their importance. Whole civilizations have perished because they cut down their forests, and acid rain is leading to the loss of forests. Isayev notes the ecological importance of forests, whose development must be a priority. Now forest industry is in a "deplorable situation." Cadres leave forestry because of low wages. He calls for a program tackling the problems of forest development and exploitation. There needs to be supervision in these areas. There are questions regarding the exploitation and use of forests. Isayev answers that every enterprise should be allocated a normative within which it can use and cut forests. Other questions relate to the Aral Sea. He says there is a program for cultivating forests on the section of the Aral Sea that has dried out. As for land for dachas, he says dachas should be built on already available territory, and forests should be cut to a minimum degree for this purpose. He notes that the Non-Chernozem Zone needs development, so that farmers can settle there.

At 1857 GMT Deputy Statnik speaks on the candidacy of Isayev, supporting it and calling others to vote for Isayev as well. Four hundred million cu m of timber is cut annually in the country. Forestry needs to be better equipped. Between 24 and 32.5 cu m per ha of timer is lost through excessive cutting. Statnik lists his proposals for what he thinks is needed to improve the situation. A category of "ecological crime" should be introduced.

At 1905 GMT Deputy Murashov talks on the "daunting situation" in forestry. He then proceeds talking about the need for a law on forests.

At 1910 GMT Deputy Dmitrov talks on the need to stop rather than reduce the cutting of forests. What is more, women should be stopped for pulling logs. Anyway, it is shameful that they should carry out such hard work.

At 1915 GMT Deputy Batorov talks on the price of timber and the protection of reserves and parks.

At 1918 GMT Demidov talks on the desirability of changing the structure of forestry management and the creation of a forest complex in the country.

At 1921 GMT a vote is taken. Isayev is elected chairman of state committee for forest, with only one vote against and two abstentions.

At 1924 GMT Malyshev, who is to be elected chairman of state committee for industrial and atomic energy, speaks. He asks to speak 25 minutes instead of the allotted 15 minutes. There is commotion in the audience, indicating discontent with Malyshev's request. Lukyanov cuts in suggesting to postpone the candidacy of Malyshev until 14 July. The suggestion is heeded and Malyshev is asked to limit his 14 July speech to 15 minutes.

At 1926 GMT Lukyanov continues speaking. He quotes a question asking Gorbachev to comment on the "truth" of the article in PRAVDA on 12 July "distorting" interethnic relations in the republics. The article is entitled "The Federal Union." Lukyanov says Gorbachev has already answered this question during the break. Those who disagree with the paper's viewpoint can express their view in PRAVDA too. He says "we are prepared to take on the obligation" that the opposite view of the questioner will also be published. Shelkanov asks to speak for 2 minutes.

At 1930 GMT Shelkanov speaks, questioning the fact that Gorbachev did not consult the Supreme Soviet before his trip first to the FRG and then to France. Nor did he give any account of his trips after he returned home from abroad. Therefore, Shelkanov proposes, the chairman of the Supreme Soviet should be accountable on his trips to the Supreme Soviet. He proposes a vote can be taken on the issue.

At 1934 GMT Lukyanov refers to Article 121 from the Constitution saying: "The USSR Supreme Soviet chairman, as the highest official in the state, conducts negotiations and signs the USSR's international treaties. That is, he has the right to act on behalf of the USSR. As you know, before his departure—and he informed us of his trip, of the fact that the trip was to take place—Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said that he would submit the results of his two visits to the USSR Supreme Soviet. You remember that. I want to say to you, comrades, that that is in accordance with the Constitution. Let us first examine the reports on the trip, and after that we'll plan the other issues that we would like to examine."

At 1936 GMT Lukyanov closes the meeting.

Supreme Court Elects Judicial Collegia

LD1907173389 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 0920 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Text] Moscow, 19 Jul (TASS)—A plenum of the USSR Supreme Court, which opened today in Moscow, confirmed the new memberships of the USSR Supreme Court's judicial collegia on civil and criminal cases and of the military collegium.

The plenum elected Vasilii Zamyatin, aged about 70, to be chairman of the judicial collegium on civil cases. Sergey Romazin, 58, became chairman of the judicial collegium on criminal cases, and Nikolay Petukhov, 47, was appointed chairman of the military collegium. The

collegia have a total membership of 25 persons. They include Russians, Ukrainians, a Latvian, an Azrbaijani, a Kazakh, a Daghestani, and an Abkhazian.

The plenum also considered the protests of the chairman of the USSR Supreme Court and the USSR Procurator General about several judicial cases. Some of these cases were handled during the years of the Stalinist repressions. The sentences passed were set aside and the cases were terminated for lack of any corpus delicti.

The plenum was chaired by Yevgeniy Smolentsev, 66, who was elected chairman of the USSR Supreme Court at the Congress of USSR People's Deputies. His deputies, Aleksandr Filatov and Robert Tikhomirnov, were confirmed in these posts at the current session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Gorbachev Meets With Estonian Delegates

18001371 Tallinn MOLODEZH ESTONII
in Russian 3 Jun 89 pp 1, 3

[Report for the Estonian Telegraph Agency from the Kremlin Palace of Congresses prepared by special correspondents T. Sildam of NOORTE HAAL and L. Sher of ETA: "Big Day for the Delegation of Estonia"]

[Text] An event of great importance for the people's deputies elected from our republic occurred at the Congress of People's Deputies on 1 June. Immediately after the closing of the morning meeting of the congress they met with Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev.

V. Vyalyas introduced Mikhail Sergeyevich to the deputies of Estonia who assembled in one of the small halls of the Kremlin Palace of Congresses.

M. Gorbachev: What do you think about the congress?

I. Fyuk: I am ashamed at times. The talk is that someone from Central Asia is not behaving properly; they say that about the Muscovites and the Balts. We must understand that there are differences between regions, and this is why we should not blame each other and vent our emotions. We need confidence among the republics and confidence in the republics on the part of the center. When we are able to bring the entire structure of the congress to this so there is representation by republics and by regions, then we will feel that this is an organ of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and not of some majority. Otherwise, we will come to an impasse.

V. Vyalyas: Mikhail Sergeyevich, I may say that naturally all of us, all deputies, communicate with the republic every day. The interest in the congress over there is unprecedented. I should say that this interest is very demanding. The people are waiting. At the same time, my colleague-deputies will perhaps agree that this interest is positive. I would say that the assessment of the

congress is very positive. They already see in it real fruits of democratization and perestroika. However, their approach toward the congress is very demanding.

M. Gorbachev: Who else would like to say something about his attitude toward the congress?

Kh. Aasmyae: I would put it this way since we discussed this issue yesterday: The congress is proceeding no worse than expected.

(Laughter).

Our common opinion is that what has been happening in the hall is a very precise reflection of the situation in the country. It would also be incorrect to expect too much all at once.

M. Lauristin: Certainly, we traveled here with much trepidation. We were a little bit afraid to find ourselves in....

M.S. Gorbachev: My hands tremble at times as well....

M. Lauristin: Now about our main problems, economic accountability, which for us is problem number one. I think that all of us felt how topical it is for many regions, even when we listened to Nazarbayev and others. That is to say, they step up and begin reflecting on what we've been thinking about, except that maybe they take a little longer—that is, we have already arrived at something. However, it is clearly seen that this is a common problem. This is why it seems to me that the trembling is gone. We feel that we are on the right track.

I. Raud: This is a surprising phenomenon when people use the word "IME"—economically accountable Estonia—all the time in conversations among themselves, and in Estonian it means "miracle."

M.S. Gorbachev: Poetry about economic accountability will soon appear in Estonia.

(Laughter)

V. Palm: Economic accountability at present is a religion.

(Laughter).

Ye. Kogan: Pardon me, it is not at all for the entire populace, and it is not at all religion. The attitude of some of the population is critical, because this concept calls for scrapping the USSR Constitution, passing laws which do not comply with the constitution. Second, it was passed without prior authorization, without coordination with the Supreme Soviet. Third, it is being implemented; according to the resolution dated 29 May an inventory of union enterprises is even being taken with a view to transferring them to the ownership of the republic, though no one cared to solicit the opinion of the union on this issue. Fourth,

there is the blowing up of the currency and finance system of the country by introducing our own currency. Therefore, we should not talk about this being the religion of all inhabitants of the republic.

M. Gorbachev: Comrades, we also have here the director of "Dvigatel" Plant. What view do you take?

V. Yarovoy: I also believe that the idea of republic economic accountability is a good one. We should go ahead with it. However, I believe that we cannot proceed by using the methods and means we have been striving for.

M. Gorbachev: Therefore, in this case....

V. Yarovoy: The main thing which bothers me is that we are going for a constitutional confrontation with the Main Law of the Union. I believe that this cannot be done en route to the rule-of-law state.

M.S. Gorbachev: What is your attitude toward this?

R. Otsason: I would say that everyone came out "in favor" during the discussion by the people which we had. It could be that someone did not state his opinion. This is why we held a discussion later at a meeting of the republic Supreme Soviet. Over there, the concept was adopted unanimously. Only one person abstained. This is why we can say with confidence that all the people are "in favor." It is another matter that we want to do something new, and some things need to be changed in existing laws. We cannot say that, since some laws exist, we can build economic accountability only within the confines of this laws from yesterday or the day before yesterday. However, as we see it, we have chosen a legally correct path: We developed and adopted our concept, and developed our suggestions as to the changes in the items of the Constitution which need to be revised in conjunction with this. We will submit these proposals to the congress today.

M. Gorbachev: Good. If this is the way, I believe it is natural. Since this has appeared in your republic, and you have come to a measure of agreement, I believe that all of this is a correct proposal. However, if it is the other way around, if a proposal has not been formulated yet, but legal demands of some nature are already being made, when some manifestations of independence-mindedness ["samostiynost"] begin, then, perhaps, suspicions begin to emerge both in the center and over there, in the field, especially at union enterprises.

In general, you are getting the message that we are in favor of the same concept. I believe that the second stage will not come about if we fail to endow the sovereignty of republics with real content as far as the economy, the social sphere, political institutions, and so on—I am not going to enumerate, this is a matter for the future. If the second stage does not come about, the political reform will not come about at all.

At present, we are embarking on a very important stage of the political reform which affects union republics, autonomous entities, national okrugs, and all local soviets. Without changing their legal and actual situation by introducing new laws we will come to all slogans, including "All power to the soviets!", being hollow in the absence of real content of republic sovereignty. This is why we in the political leadership are devoted to this path.

Yesterday I listened to Comrade Toome. I must say that this is already more thought through than it has been thus far, than what I have happened to see, than what has been voiced in your press. This is something different.

You know what we should keep in mind: that we are so tied with each other—we did not even suspect this. When electrotechnical enterprises in the small Stepanakert with its 250,000 inhabitants ceased to turn out products, this was indeed felt immediately. I thought then: how powerfully we are tied!

When Comrade Toome addressed the union, the national economic complex which has emerged, the relations, with a view to endowing them with new content, and to feeling as a master at the level of a region, a republic.... On the other hand, this is also a great responsibility—after all, you assume responsibility to the people for how they are going to live. Therefore, I do see the problem. I would ask you very much, in the new national policy we should proceed from realities which dictate a lot to us. In our house, enormous and large, we should see everything. See the situation in the economy, see the situation of how our people feel, how all peoples and nations, small and large, live. I would say that this is the fate of the union, of perestroika, of renewal.

This is why I unambiguously support the fact that a search is under way. All we are asking of you is to cooperate. Cooperate rather than suspect. So that it would not happen in the country that a person of a non-native nationality will feel bad, be it in the Baltic Area, Russia, or the Ukraine.

If this trust is going to be there, we will bring about the necessary resolution of all our troubles. Look how far we have advanced. After all, we have been working on this issue in depth for 2 years—I mean the concept rather than the search, talk, and comparisons. Maybe, then, during my first visit, I gave you some ideas. (Laughs) I said then that they know how to work in Estonia. I think that the national income per capita is the highest in Estonia.

You know, friends, when you began to talk, already began to formulate issues, and, besides, hurry—I will put it to you bluntly, hurry—you caused alarm not only in your republic, but in the union: What next? After all, those who turn out the final product are in a better situation from the standpoint of conditions, from the standpoint of ecology, and from the standpoint of turnover tax. So, the opinion appeared: What about me, am I going to be the raw material appendage for Estonia?

They do not want it. Nothing will go. The dictate will not go anymore, nothing will be forced on anyone by anyone. We need a balance of interests. We need to look for it; this means that equilibrium and trust are needed.

At present, everyone knows how to count, not just the Estonians. The Uzbeks are saying: On our 4.5 million hectares of irrigated land we may fully provide for ourselves, for our republic: grow wheat, have corn, have rice, as far as fodder, have alfalfa, produce milk, and, finally, cotton. A million tons of ground oil-cake, and it is taken away to the last kilogram for enriching mixed feed. What is a million tons of oil-cake? This is a million tons of meat, this is protein. So they are saying: Give us a million tons of meat, and only due to oil-cake we will have 50 kilograms of it per capita. Now they have begun to establish links with China—the Chinese give a ton of meat per ton of cotton. If independence, then all the way. Then relieve us of this, just as the Balts.

Therefore, I believe that if we do not disrupt but rather enrich our relations, then everything will go. Look, all of Europe is taking this path.

M. Lauristin: However, to this end everyone needs to become strong himself and be able to trade, because there can be no market in the absence of a master. After all, the master himself looks around and searches: what he has, what he will produce, with what will he enter the market. Therefore, if the republics treat each other as one master treats another, we will have the union market, we will have surpluses—we will have everything. We will have relations, perhaps, even closer relations than at present, but on a healthier foundation.

M. Gorbachev: I hope so.

M. Bronshteyn: May I? First, I am the notorious migrant. (Laughter) I am a native Leningrader, and I have lived in Estonia for almost 40 years.

V. Vyalyas: Mikhail Sergeyevich, he is also my teacher.

M. Bronshteyn: As a professional economist, I would like to say that I listened to your report, and understood that our concept of economic accountability is incomparably closer to it than what the Maslyukov commission has prepared. I say this with full responsibility. The concept was born as a result of actions of competing groups and sharing opinions. It has been very seriously thought through. It dispels an entire array of myths. We have no other market as reliable as the union. However, we must have equal rights in this market, just as any republic. Having equal rights means equivalent exchange. We should participate in all-union programs; ultimately, it is in our interest as well. However, it needs to be known what we provide; it should be taken in a single stream, and not in a camouflaged manner, piece by piece. We should exercise control, just as the others, so that the funds would not be spent for "projects of the century." What you talked about after this is very correct: This is

the freedom first of all of the enterprise, of entrepreneurial activities of all types. Also, it is the freedom for everyone, including the "Dvigatel," to enter any markets. We still have the kind of residual thinking whereby a union enterprise defends its parent ministry. No, the enterprise will not defend it. Voluntary associations should be set up.

In essence, we make very good decisions in the higher echelon, but some petty official interferes, who turns our objective interest—to be in the union, to be in the common market—into a subjective centrifugal tendency. Here is a small example: For decades, we have been selling the products of our agriculture—milk and meat—at the lowest prices. After all, we have to buy that cotton, that iron, and that oil....

M. Gorbachev: At low prices as well.

M. Bronshteyn: However, nobody asks us about it. Now, after the March plenum, they have given assignments to work out new prices, so someone sits in the office and develops them. Furthermore, how much is to be bought? Our calculations show that, if the centralized fund of foodstuffs is reduced and direct exchange among the regions is expanded, we would feed the country better than by collecting everything in Moscow. We would give Central Asia meat and butter, and would receive oil-cake, and would also receive vegetables. However, a statistic is provided—the highest possible state order. It is allocated....

M. Gorbachev: Did you note in March my thesis on the state order? We treat it as....

M. Bronshteyn: ...a temporary measure.

M. Gorbachev: We still think about how and in what amounts to assign it.

M. Bronshteyn: However, if it is to be reduced by 30 percent—and I can provide calculations—it will be 2 times less expensive for us to procure it. Industrial regions may purchase foodstuffs selling, once again, metal and oil. So, you gave an assignment—this is how much the state can spend, calculate this! I know how these officials count—some of them used to be my graduate students. They saw the sum: here, the Non-Chernozem Zone is making demands—it should be given more. Where can this be taken from? In the Baltic Area, producer costs are lower, let's give them lower prices too.

Thus, having equal conditions with Leningrad and Moscow Oblasts, we happen to fetch prices which are 38 percent lower. This is already becoming a policy. This means R230 million out of our pocket every year.

M. Gorbachev: We have recalculated everything in world prices, and thus far it is 0.5 billion not in your favor. This you will not refute. I do not see a problem here.

M. Bronshteyn: The problem is purely discriminatory, when the republic is not a partner on an equal footing in mutual relations and when some official in an office decides. Otherwise, we gather together and agree on prices, accept normal prices. Probably, we will indeed lose on world prices, because raw material prices ought to be raised.

M. Gorbachev: Also, currency. If we were to say: In the next 5-year plan, socialist countries will sell only for [hard] currency, then that's it, we sink.

M. Bronshteyn: This prompts us to engage in the efficient use of resources. However, actions by discriminatory methods cannot be taken.

M. Gorbachev: I subscribe to your idea completely. All I am asking of you is to proceed from the fact that we subscribe to this line: In the political aspect as well, sovereignty needs to be endowed with content, and the feeling of welfare of indigenous nationalities must be good. I liked the formula from the report of Comrade Vyalyas at the plenum of your Central Committee: It cannot be that the Estonians who have lived here for generations would feel ill at ease. However, the Estonians will never feel well if others next to them feel ill at ease.

Voices: This goes without saying! This is understood.

M. Gorbachev: This will be a misfortune. If we were to look through the ages, when the Russians still were together with the Estonians, for example, around Chudskoye Lake—over there, in villages one half were Estonians, and the other half Slavs, so that you would not even know. This needs to be kept in mind.

V. Vyalyas: Mikhail Sergeyevich, when we were in your office and talked about interethnic relations, I recalled Aleksandr Bestuzhev-Marlinskiy: The tsarist officer wrote about the poor Estonian peasant. You are absolutely right—there cannot be any national isolation, because we live in this world, though we certainly do have distortions.

M. Gorbachev: I will tell you how alarming the reaction is if somewhere they sense some kind of lack of respect. This infringes on what is the most human, innermost. Suddenly, someone in the Ukraine, at some meeting, voiced some slogans. They became known. Shot out in the heat of polemics, in a rage, as has happened in your republic as well—"occupiers!" Is a person who has come to work at a plant an occupier? This has also surfaced in your case. However, I think that by now the situation has become better. If any issue of interethnic relations is raised in this rude and disrespectful manner, we may destroy everything we have together. We will not advance, but rather set ourselves back. At present, this condition does not suit us, we should harmonize it, so that people would feel better. As I see it, there is a lot of common sense in the People's Front, and I believe that a

dialogue between the People's Front and the Intermovement is needed. In turn, Comrade Vyalyas, the Communist Party need a dialogue both with the People's Front and the Intermovement. Look for contacts, just as at the congress, and talk, argue. You were right in saying that we can discuss the sharpest issues, but only with respect, without ultimatums. So, at present we have an issue which makes you uneasy, and I believe we will find a way to sort it out.

A. Ryuytel: I would like to say a couple words. Here is the place to assure you that this avenue—not to give ultimatums to each other—is absolutely correct. This is the avenue which is being followed in the republic. I would also like to say that what Indrek Toome referred to in his speech is the foundation for making the situation in our republic healthier—we in our capacity of USSR people's deputies shoulder tremendous responsibility for that....

M. Gorbachev: I listened to him attentively. I was interested, I saw more of a constructive approach, more concern for our common home. Your proposals are already of interest for others. However, this needs to be read; thus far, it has just been perceived through hearing.

A. Ryuytel: I would very much like for the congress to adopt at least a short document approving our position. I believe that I can assure you on behalf of all deputies, all citizens of the republic that we are indeed on the forward edge of perestroyka.

M. Gorbachev: I see my mission in going ahead with the initiated perestroyka, in going through with it to the end. If I feel that I am not useful I will raise this issue myself. I will not become yet another tsar of sorts; this is nonsense. If I strove for autocracy, I would not have been the initiator of what has brought us to this congress opening up new paths for socialism and for our union.

I am prepared to listen to everyone and discuss everything, but on one condition. We have the criteria, and our choice is right—everything must be within the framework of socialism. In turn, socialism allows for a lot. I feel that the working class will simply not accept other things. At one point, we abandoned the cooperative movement, abandoned all of its mechanisms, and turned out to be incapable of creating such an economic and legal environment in which this movement would develop regularly. Many money-grabbers ended up in it. The workers immediately perceived this as a threat to socialism. If someone indeed lifts up his hand against socialism, against Soviet power, nothing will come out of it, the people will not support it. This is why with socialism, the union—the way we want to interpret it, sensibly, so that every person feels good—democracy, glasnost—we will find answers to all questions.

Your representative worker...

Voices: Saar.

M. Gorbachev: Saar says: "Mikhail Sergeyevich, what about having it like this: 'Strong republics—strong union!' I said let us have it like that, this is a dialectical link. Try becoming strong in the republic if the union is going to be weak. This is live dialectics. This is why I would not overdo it one way or the other. You would remember when this formula was born? At the meeting of the presidium...."

A. Ryuytel: On 26 November. This is what I wanted to say: We assure you that then as well everything was done with the best intentions in order to advance life.

M. Gorbachev: Do make proposals, thought-through and responsible ones, but show exemplary depth, responsibility, and respect for the law.

M. Bronshteyn: However, the union law should also set an example for us.

V. Vyalyas: Thank you very much, Mikhail Sergeyevich. As you can see, our democracy is such that it takes your breath away, that I kept silent and the people spoke. There is one thing I want to say, however. On one occasion, you asked a rhetorical question: Am I not guilty of them in Estonia being in a hurry and going ahead, was I not the inspirator in that sense? I must say that indeed I was.

M. Gorbachev: The guilty party has been found.

(Laughter)

V. Vyalyas: As far as perestroyka, we will press ahead with it.

M. Gorbachev: I hope so. However, I see that in our country, including Estonia, there still are some people who would like to pursue their ambitions which are far removed from what we've been talking about today. This may not be allowed to spread. This is what I am asking of you. I assure you that everything else will be resolved.

A. Aruvald: Come to us yourself. See it with your own eyes.

M. Gorbachev: I have an invitation to visit Hiiumaa Island. I will definitely make time and come.

In summation of the conversation which lasted 42 minutes, M.S. Gorbachev also gave an advance to the journalists of the republic, promising to respond to all of their questions after coming to Estonia. Since this was said in front of witnesses, including First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet A.I. Lukyanov, we consider ourselves to be in a position to tie a good string around our fingers.

Parliamentary Group Elects Leaders 19 Jul
LD1907223289 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 1456 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Text] Moscow, 19 July (TASS)—A TASS parliamentary correspondent reports from the Kremlin:

An organizational meeting of the USSR Parliamentary Group was held today.

Yevgeniy Primakov, chairman of the Council of the Union, was elected chairman of the Parliamentary Group. Rafik Nishanov, the leader of the other chamber, the Council of Nationalities, was elected first deputy chairman of the Parliamentary Group.

The statute on the USSR Parliamentary Group was upheld, with account being taken of amendments.

Deputies' Legislative Tasks Viewed
PM1907152589 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
19 Jul 89 First Edition p 1

[Letters department article under the rubric "Topical Theme": "Will and Law"]

[Text] One evening last week several dozen men and women obviously over 40 years of age gathered at the entrance to the "Moskva" Hotel where the people's deputies are staying. They were fathers and mothers. And you should have seen their joyful faces when it was announced that the USSR Supreme Soviet had adopted the resolution "on the discharge from active military service of individual categories of draftee servicemen." The higher educational establishment students will return from the army to their own auditoriums.

In its telegram, expressing its profound thanks, the committee of soldiers' and sailors' mothers gave the following assessment: "By this decision the new Supreme Soviet has confirmed its real concern for the younger generation, the country's intellectual potential. You may be sure that the 175,000 future specialists will swell the ranks of the supporters of perestroika."

As you remember, the committee sent the deputies two enormous bouquets of roses as a sign of thanks. The beginning of their legislative activity was quite festive, was it not. But I think that on the forthcoming path of discussing and approving laws there will be far more thorns than roses. In taking the decision to discharge the students from the army, the deputies were mainly unanimous. And nonetheless during the voting five deputies were opposed and three abstained. What debates can we expect during the elaboration of basic legislative acts? And this is the work on which the USSR Supreme Soviet has embarked at the present stage—since the completion of the formation of the Soviet Government.

The people's deputies have several drafts on their hands. All the documents are important and demand the most painstaking study and profound, comprehensive analysis and discussion. And it must be noted that the talk over the items submitted for examination by parliament is under way in the corridors of the session, at the sittings of the committees and commissions, and, which is particularly important to emphasize, among broad strata of the public. After all, some of the draft laws have been published in the press and each of us is free to take part in their nationwide discussion.

The tone and orientation of legislative activity was set by the Congress of USSR People's Deputies. It also outlined the problems of the development of society and the state which must be resolved as rapidly and effectively as possible. Let us recall, for instance, how many speeches at the Congress were devoted in one way or another to key elements of the management of the country's national economic complex and the reorganization of obsolete structures in mutual relations between the center and the territories and between ministries and departments and local organs of power. That is why considerable interest is generated by the examination of a broad and complex document like the draft general principles for restructuring the leadership of the economy and the social sphere in the union republics on the basis of the expansion of their sovereign rights, self management, and self financing.

Essentially the general principles are the preparation for a new stage in the democratization of our life. The equalizing of the balances between the center and the territories will enable the soviets to exercise full power and self management in a harmony with the strategic interests of the entire state which should impart a new appearance to socialism. But how here are we to avoid localistic manifestations, what mechanism can hold within a self-adjusting coordination and comprehensiveness the expanding spheres of economic management of the union republics with the emphasis on autonomy?

Many such questions arise. It is a case of a new quality to the processes of perestroika. For the experimental verification and elaboration of elements of the new system of territorial management it is planned to introduce them on trial next year in a number of republics and regions. And only then will it be possible to put the law into operation, which will hardly take place before the end of the present 5-year plan. The fundamental changes which are being outlined have too important consequences for the country's development.

Acting circumspectly with a consideration for the long terms and multiplicity of living practice, bringing internal legislation into line with international norms and principles—those are the foundations of legislative activity. The credo of the country's supreme legislative organ is being laid down and formed before our eyes. We remember that the congress of people's deputies said that some statutes adopted during the years of perestroika

are not working, have been eroded during their interpretation, and lack legal precision. It is no accident that the congress resolution also gave fundamental instructions to the USSR Supreme Soviet on the plane of legislative activity. It must be expected that the deputies' predilection for not only the spirit but also the letter of the draft laws under discussion will be very keen.

Observing the work of the session we are becoming increasingly convinced that the living, creative process of the democratic exercise of power is under way. The deputies are voicing their opinions about which laws, in their view, must be discussed first of all. They must also react to events in the country. Surely there is a connection between the strike of the Kuzbass miners and the Council of Ministers' submission of the draft law on labor disputes for examination by the Supreme Soviet? After all, we have no legal system for strikes in our country. Many other problems await solution on a strict legal basis.

For how many decades in succession have we been cursing the poor quality of many Soviet goods and what kind of a repair industry do we have to maintain in order to preserve in a proper state the domestic appliances and technical means acquired with blood money. I think the draft USSR law on the quality of output and the protection of consumer rights will be analyzed by our elected representatives with a consideration for their own experience and for world practise and most important from the positions of the interests of all citizens. The legal enshrinement of mutual relations between producer and consumer should clearly guarantee the obligations of the former and the rights of the latter.

Or take a chronic disease of our development—the incomplete, ineffective use of the enormous potential of inventions. It is universally recognized throughout the world that the inventor is a key figure of scientific and technical process and society's attitude toward him reflects the level of modern culture. In our country many inventors spend years unable to get their ideas and developments accepted and are defenseless in the face of bureaucracy and departmentalism and do not have the proper social status as creative individuals. The USSR draft law on invention includes many provisions which regulate the legal protection and economic mechanism of invention.

One more document submitted to the people's deputies is causing a particularly large amount of debate and talk. That is the draft USSR law on changing the procedure and scale of taxation of the population. For all the brevity of its text and articles, the draft is most specific because it contains figures for the size of monthly income and for amounts of tax. Opinions on the document differ greatly: from the complete approval of those who have never even dreamed of a four-figure income to a sharply adverse attitude, especially from the cooperatives. What will the debates over this legislation be like? As the saying goes, we shall wait and see. On television.

Of course, the examination of some fundamental documents which are in fact called fundamental principles must be a very important part of the Supreme Soviet's legislative activity. They are of fundamental importance for building the rule-of-law state. The deputies have already been familiarized with the drafts of the fundamental principles of legislation of the USSR and the union republics on the courts system and the fundamental principles of criminal legislation of the USSR and the union republics and also with the draft USSR Law on the status of judges. There is an enormous amount of work to be done on the materials which have been submitted.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees requiring approval have been submitted for the verdict of our legislators. In the past this procedure took little time and the votes proceeded without any votes against or abstentions. It may boldly be said that we cannot now expect such "rubberstamping." This can be predicted since we already have experience of acquaintance with our parliament and its representatives.

The stage of direct legislative work which has begun is blessed by the provisions of the congress expressed in its resolution. The resolution states: "The law is the foundation of the rule-of-law state, the defender of citizens' freedom and equality, or order and organization in society, and the guarantee of the principle of social justice."

However pleasant it is to receive flowers from grateful voters, the legislators' path is not strewn with roses. This is the hardest path in society's desire for revolutionary renewal. For our elected representatives the burden of choice is work. But our voices are behind each of their votes and decisions. So we shall arm ourselves with patience and strength. As the saying goes, the blossom has gone, the berries will come....

CPSU Criticizes Press Coverage of Military
18010832 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian
6 Jul 89 First Edition p 2

[Article signed by the State Legal Department and the Ideological Department of the CPSU Central Committee and the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy: "Concerning Coverage by the Central Press of the Life and Activity of the Soviet Armed Forces"]

[Text]

Resolution of the Secretariat of the CPSU Central Committee, 29 April 1989 1. Concur with the proposals and statements in the note of the State Legal Department and the Ideological Department of the CPSU Central Committee and the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy on this question (attached). **2.** Direct the attention of communists and party organizations of editorial staffs of the central press and journals to the deficiencies noted in the coverage of the life and activity of the Soviet Armed Forces, and make it incumbent upon them to take the necessary steps to facilitate raising the level of publications on questions of defense of the socialist Motherland. **3.** View favorably the proposal to assign qualified military journalists, after coordination with editorial boards, to editorial offices of the central press, with those so assigned remaining in the ranks of the

Soviet Army and Navy. Submit this question for review to the USSR Council of Ministers.

During past reports-and-election meetings and party conferences of military districts, groups of forces, fleets, large formations and formations, communists expressed their opinion about how the press was covering the life and activity of the USSR Armed Forces. In particular, it was noted that PRAVDA is making a major contribution to the formulation among the Soviet people of correct impressions of the army and the navy and about the military work of personnel. It has been carrying a column under the rubric "We Serve the Soviet Union" for many years. A lot of interesting material of a military nature is published by the newspapers IZVESTIYA and TRUD. The military readership is responding in a positive way to articles about the courageous actions of Soviet soldiers in the Republic of Afghanistan, the elimination of the aftereffects of the earthquake in Armenia, and the unresolved social problems of servicemen, especially with respect to the housing question. Constructive criticism on the specific deficiencies in the life of the troops, the condition of military discipline, and the work of the party and the Komsomol [All-Union Leninist Communist Youth League] is being treated with understanding. It is viewed as a manifestation of public concern about the future strengthening of the defensive capability of the country and an intensification of perestroika in the armed forces.

However, many spoke with anxiety about the fact that some publications are not reporting objectively, but in a one-sided way, on life in the army, and that they carry unreliable information about perestroika in the army, and about problems that have not yet been resolved. The military theme has become "fashionable" for a number of publishing organs (OGONEK, MOSKOVSKIY KOMSOMOLET, BULETEN OF THE SOVIET COMMITTEE FOR THE DEFENSE OF PEACE, THE 20TH CENTURY AND PEACE). Moreover, frequently superficial, biased, and incompetent articles are allowed that undermine the authority of the armed forces, the prestige of military service, and the relations between the army and the people.

The reader persistently gets the idea from many of the writings that the army is being isolated in our society, and that it is almost declared a "closed area," an isolated organism, etc. Thus, L.I. Saraskina, a senior researcher of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, in an article "The Army and Society" (THE 20TH CENTURY AND PEACE, 1988, No 9) asserts that "it is difficult for the army to enter into a dialogue... with society, because it is in a state of profound moral discomfort..." The author of the article "The Preconscription Quadrille" (SOBESEDNIK, 1989 No 1) notes that "the conflict between democratization in society and army procedures is worsening." At the same time, nothing is said about the fact that hundreds of thousands of people pass through the army—an important training experience—every 2 years, virtually replacing the entire category of temporary personnel in the army. In fact,

every Soviet family knows the real truth about service in the army and about the routine that exists in it. The army is "closed" only to those who for some reason did not serve in it. The army is inseparably linked to the people. Thousands of servicemen are people's deputies elected to the offices of local party committees. Military units have close contacts with collectives of industrial enterprises, sovkhozes [state farms] and kolkhozes [collective farms], and educational institutions, and they are patrons of day schools and boarding schools. The army participates in the resolution of very complicated and difficult tasks, such as, gathering in harvests, constructing the BAM [Baykal-Amur Main Rail Line], building roads in Nechernozemye, and eliminating the aftereffects of the Chernobyl AES [nuclear power station] accident and the Armenian earthquake. Not sparing their lives, soldiers are the first to fight the elements of nature.

There can be no agreement with some articles that depict the army as a source of everything that is dogmatic and antidemocratic. Opinions are expressed to the effect that there are interests in the army that are of a conservative cast. Thus, the bulletin of the Soviet committee for the defense of peace THE 20TH CENTURY AND PEACE (No 3, 1988) reports that motion picture expert Nuykin, one of the participants of a "roundtable," asks whose side the army will take if the enemies of perestroika start an open fight for the restoration of the old order. The editorial office of the journal "did not note" the provocative nature of the very fact that such a question was raised. The same bulletin (No 11, 1988) published material "The Military Versus Militarism," which contains assertions about the militarization of our society and the expansion of the military-industrial complex, and it demagogically calls for a cleansing of the armed forces of "a military clique that is impeding democratization in the forces and the demilitarization of society as a whole."

A number of publications carry incompetent articles on questions of defense organizational development in which scientifically untenable proposals are made that do not take current military-political realities into account. MOSKOVSKAYA NOVOST (6 Nov 1988), for example, in the article "The Kind of Army We Need," on the pretext of "restoring a Leninist cast to the socialist army," actually supports a repudiation of "the development of both a cadre and regular peacetime army."

The article "Accursed Forces, the 'Magic' of Defense Consciousness" (THE 20TH CENTURY AND PEACE, 1988, No 10) asserts that "the obsessive mania of defense consciousness—a besieged fortress mentality—paralyzes our ability to think, to doubt, and to seek alternative solutions."

A censoring and satirical tone is used in explaining such principles of combat readiness as strict adherence to military discipline, one-man command, and the system of regulations. The persistent idea about liberation from these principles is presented as a behest of the times and

a requirement of perestroika. In the previously mentioned article "Preconscription Quadrille," the reader is informed that "the science of psychology compares the army community to a prison community, however insulting this is for the professional military. The main comparable features are the absence of voluntariness in the selection of a collective and the lack of freedom of every member 24 hours a day without interruption." The authors of the article also mention the tasks that were set for the armed forces by the 27th CPSU Congress and the 19th All-Union Party Conference, and in resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee.

Instead of a serious and thoughtful analysis of the work conducted in this direction in the army and the navy, the typical reader, who does not verify adequately, is frequently served "cooked up" facts. At times, individual and correctly shown details become overgrown with far-fetched situations and nuances, as a result of which such articles are given a sensational twist. This is what happened with the publication of an article "A Shot into the Coach" in the newspaper KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA. Before the conclusion of an investigation, it made some premature conclusions about the motives that guided soldiers who committed a very serious crime. Major General of Justice Vyazigin sent a letter to the newspaper KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA with a protest against the unconscionable and inaccurate way in which his views were quoted about the case; however, he did not get a reply, and his letter was not published. And this is not an isolated case. The editorial offices of many publications, defending the honor of their department, do not consider it possible to publish material that differs from their opinion or that refutes it.

Such concepts as duty, honor, integrity, and loyalty to the military oath have disappeared from a majority of the articles on the armed forces. Heroism, romanticism, thoughts about the lofty calling of military service, and respect for the army do not appear in them frequently. The impression is created that the military theme in a number of newspapers and journals is devoted to getting complete control of people who are not fully mature and who do not understand military affairs very well.

All of this has a negative effect on the education of youth and, first and foremost, on its great responsibility for the performance of its constitutional duty to defend the socialist Motherland. The strict adherence by all citizens of our country to the USSR Law "On Universal Military Service Obligations" is frequently put into doubt. Among the youth who come into the army and the navy, there has been an increase, in comparison with previous years, in the number of persons who served time for criminal offenses, who were detained by the militia, and who use alcoholic beverages, drugs, etc. A substantial part of the young people was subjected before callup into the army to pacifist attitudes and belonged to various informal associations, including those that have a negative attitude to soviet reality.

The speeches of many participants in conferences and reports-and-election party meetings emphasized the thought that the mass media should assist in the preparation of youth for service in the army.

Taking these critical remarks into account, the State Legal and Ideological Departments of the CPSU Central Committee and the Main Political Directorate of the Army and the Navy would think it necessary, jointly with the managers of the central press organs, radio, and television, to undertake measures that would facilitate raising the level of publications on questions of defense of the socialist Motherland, life in the armed forces and the perestroika taking place in them, to provide articles on these themes by managers of the Communist Party and the Soviet government and by war and labor veterans. It is believed important to hold a meeting of the USSR Minister of Defense and the Chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Army and Navy with managers of the mass media at which the progress of perestroika in the armed forces would be discussed in light of the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 19th All-Union Party Conference. Consideration would also be given to the feasibility of directing the attention of communists and party organizations of editorial offices of the central press and journals to the shortcomings outlined in the note with respect to reporting on the life and activity of the Soviet Armed Forces and to obligate them to undertake necessary measures to facilitate raising the level of published material on questions of the defense of the Motherland. To cover life in the Soviet Armed Forces, we think it useful to recommend that the editorial offices of the newspapers IZVESTIYA, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA, SELSKAYA ZHIZN, STROYITELNAYA GAZETA, SOVETSKAYA KULTURA, TRUD, KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, and LITERATURNAYA GAZETA establish appropriate departments or other editorial subsections, reinforcing them with qualified journalistic cadres.

Baltic Republics To Form Human Chain

*LD1807145289 Tallinn Domestic Service in Estonian
1700 GMT 16 Jul 89*

[Text] As is known, the Baltic Council held its first session in Tallinn, within the framework of cooperation among the Baltic people's fronts. The Estonian people's Front was represented by Edgar Savisaar and Rein Veidemann, members of the board of the People's Front; Arvo Junti, deputy chairman of the program commission; and Kullo Arjakas and Mart Tarmak, members of the People's Council. The adopted communique, which will also be published in the press, among things resolves to establish a permanently functioning coordination center in Riga. In connection with the forthcoming 50th anniversary of the Molotov-Ribbentrop pact, the Baltic council proposes to convene on 23 August extraordinary sessions of the People's Council of the Estonian People's Front, the Duma of the Latvian People's Front, and the Seimas of the Lithuanian Sajudis restructuring movement.

In order to affirm the Baltic republics' efforts to regain their sovereignty, the Baltic Council also resolved to form on 23 August a human chain to unite all the Baltic republics—from Tallinn to Vilnius and across Riga—under the motto of "The Baltic Path."

Azeri Destruction of Aid Material Criticized
NC1907130089 Yerevan ARMENPRES International
Service in Armenian 1215 GMT 18 Jul 89

[“The Barbarians”—ARMENPRES headline]

[Excerpts] Yerevan, 18 Jul (ARMENPRES)—What millions of people watched on Armenian television last weekend was impossible [word indistinct] and unbelievable, yet it was true. The television was showing prefabricated houses sent to the victims of the Armenian earthquake from the Yugoslav City of Rijeka which had arrived in Armenia via Azerbaijan. The railroad cars were smashed. Homeless people, who had already been exposed to one winter, were waiting for these houses. There are half a million homeless people in Armenia. To that are added 200,000 people who have fled from such “centers” of internationalism and national fraternity as Baku, Sumgait, Kirovabad, and other cities. The whole world stood up to heal the wounds of the earthquake, but in neighboring Azerbaijan things were different.

In its 15 July issue, YEREGOYAN YEREVAN newspaper has published pictures of the smashed houses. Under the title “The Bermuda Triangle” the newspaper's reporter, S. Cholakhyan, writes that yesterday morning the newspaper got a call from Yerevan railroad saying that they have received 7 railroad cars loaded with 15 prefabricated houses, all of which were destroyed and ransacked by barbaric hands in Azerbaijani territory. We hastened to the unloading platform and at first glance realized the truthfulness of the phone call. [passage omitted] On one of the houses' walls a lewd picture and foul language had been painted.

The workers at the unloading station emphatically say that this is not something new. There are two voluminous registries of incoming freight in which there are hundreds of examples providing pilferage of freight during its passage through Azerbaijan. Such a thing is not happening to the freight coming through fraternal Georgia. Never mind, they say, thunder is followed by rain. Let us recall that at the time of the December tragedy some of our “brothers” sent us many “congratulatory” telegrams. [passage omitted]

We are not trying to incite things by publishing this. This is how things stand, and all the healthy forces of the two peoples must properly react.

Belorussian Culture, Heritage Promoted
LD1807130989 Moscow TASS in English 1213 GMT
18 Jul 89

[Text] Minsk July 18 TASS—By TASS correspondent Tatyana Khryapina:

Soviet Belorussia has launched a heritage programme to revive its national culture. It was drawn up by the Belorussian Ministry of Culture, the National Academy of Sciences, creative unions and unofficial organisations.

“A serious situation has developed in Belorussian culture in recent years,” the republic's culture minister Yevgeniy Voitovich said. “Interest in Belorussian folklore and folk art has fallen, traditional belorussian crafts have been dying and folk customs and rituals have been vanishing. The Belorussian language is being excluded from everyday use. The latest census showed that more than 80 per cent of the republic's population are Belorussian and only one ethnic Belorussian in five knows the native language. In short, the heritage programme is designed to prevent the Soviet federation from losing one of its nationalities,” Voitovich said.

The programme has several sections. The first includes measures to restore architectural monuments which have been neglected for decades and are either in a critical condition or have simply vanished. The volume of restoration works will increase sevenfold as against 1985. Old castles in Mir, Lida, Nesvizh, the roman Catholic church of Dormition in Mstislavl, the architectural complex of ancient Polotsk, a monastery in Golschaniy, Roman Catholic churches in Mogilev and Grodno will soon be restored to their original look.

The programme highlights the need to develop museums and exhibitions on the history of Belorussian literature, fine and applied arts, as well as theatre. The house-estate of Belorussian poet and writer Frantishkek Bogushevich in Kushlyaniy will be renovated by the poet's 150th anniversary. Literary museums of Maxim Bogdanovich and Maxim Gorky who was repressed in the years of Stalinist purges, and Ivan Melezh will also open soon. The programme also includes the opening of some other memorial expositions as well as a folk museum.

New libraries, theatres and concert halls will be built in Belorussian towns in a bid to revive Belorussian national music.

“We will begin by setting up new national companies and theatres as well as Belorussian-speaking groups within the existing companies and transfer childrens' theatres to the Belorussian language,” Voitovich said.

Georgia Launches Greek-Language Programs

LD0407085289 Moscow TASS in English 0733 GMT
4 Jul 89

[Text] Tbilisi July 4 TASS—By TASS correspondent Rimma Shevchenko: Greek has become the eighth language in which Georgian radio broadcasts its programmes. The words of greetings in its first Greek-language programme were addressed to 100,000 Greek-speaking citizens of the republic. They have been living here for a long time. The first Greek settlers from the Black Sea region appeared in Georgia late in the 18th century and the early 19th century witnessed a mass resettlement. Since then, many Greeks gained in Georgia their second homeland.

Members of the Greek section at the Tbilisi Committee of Georgian Youth Union initiated the launching of the new radio programme. They view it as one more step toward deepening ties between the two nations.

The publication of the new book "Greeks in Georgia" pursues the same goal. It was compiled by the laboratory to study Mediterranean culture at Tbilisi University. The authors of the monograph trace the relationships between the Georgian and Greek peoples since ancient times till our days.

The laboratory itself works in close contact with the department of the modern Greek language and literature of Tbilisi University where Greek language teachers for several of the republic's schools are trained. Instruction in the Greek language is now conducted in 60 Georgian schools which are located in areas where Greeks live.

Quite a few Greeks gained prominence in the Georgian Republic. Conductor Odisey Dmitriadiy, for instance, enjoys great popularity. He has recently been awarded the state prize of the republic. The prestigious award also went to Sergey Karibov, Dr of Sc., an eminent scientist of the Greek nationality.

Commission Assesses 1939 Pact With Germany

LD1907183989 Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT
19 Jul 89

[Text] Moscow July 19 TASS—A Soviet parliamentary commission assigned to make a political and legal assessment of the 1939 Soviet-German non-aggression pact held a regular meeting today.

Members of the commission chaired by Aleksandr Yakovlev exchanged views on the course of the study of documents related to that period, which have been published before or have been recently discovered, in their relationship with the subsequent course of developments.

Commission members stressed the importance of making a precise and objective assessment of all aspects of the problem as demanded by tasks of creating a state ruled by law.

Biryukova Visits Penza Oblast

PM1807140189 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
16 Jul 89 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "The Main Concern is Man"]

[Text] Penza, 15 Jun—Meetings between Soviet leaders and labor collectives after the Congress of USSR People's Deputies are continuing. The atmosphere of the forum, the openness of the debates, and the honesty and depth of the analysis of the situation in which the country finds itself have also greatly altered the nature of tours of the country. This is borne out by the committed, often unplanned, meetings with working people and the many hours of questions and answers which have now become the practice after official reports. In brief, restructuring has opened up an unprecedented opportunity for mutually enriching lively communication between political leaders and the people.

That was the case during the 13-15 July visit to Penza Oblast by A.P. Biryukova, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Even at the airport Aleksandra Pavlovna "broke with protocol" by suggesting to those accompanying her that they move from the glittering cortege to a minibus. The blue "rafik" bus then sped tirelessly round the oblast, returning to the hotel only late in the evening.

The main event during the visit was the meeting with the collective of the "Zarya" production association. I have never had such meetings before, A.P. Biryukova admitted to the journalists. I spent 4 hours answering questions and I was convinced yet again that our working class, like the country's political leadership, is concerned by one thing—how to make a more rapid improvement in the state of affairs in the economy, the social sphere, the consumer market, and the spiritual sphere.

I explain that by the fact that democratization and glasnost are taking broad strides across the country, people have grown bold and want to take an active part in our society's political life and want to make their contribution to the solution of the most urgent problems. I perceive many of the questions which were put concerning all spheres of restructuring as the desire of our people to lead the country as rapidly as possible out of the plight in which it has found itself today.

...And the meeting with the "Zarya" collective began with talk about the Congress and the tremendous importance of its specific decisions. In her speech to the working people A.P. Biryukova stressed that the first congress of people's deputies was a very important event in political life which has advanced us substantially along the path of restructuring. The Congress enshrined the process of restoring and consolidating the full power of the soviets, forming supreme organs of state power in accordance with the USSR Constitution and laying the foundation to their activity, defined the main avenues of

the state's domestic and foreign policy, and took urgent steps to resolve the most burning problems. It also confirmed the urgent need to strengthen the CPSU's prestige and influence and to restructure the style and methods of its activity. The party must constantly confirm its vanguard role with specific deeds, seeking tangible changes for the better in various fields. Primarily in the people's living conditions.

The CPSU Central Committee and the government have offered the Congress and USSR Supreme Soviet a social program aimed at rapidly ensuring a fundamental turn in the economy toward people's needs and requirements and an improvement, on this basis, of their material and cultural welfare.

Touching on the main avenues of social policy, the USSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman dwelled in particular on problems of underprivileged strata of the population and described measures to help pensioners, invalids, the elderly, and families with many children. Under socialism, she stressed, there should be no situation where some people are deprived of the socially necessary minimum of social benefits. This contradicts the principles of social justice, equality, and human solidarity and, finally, moral norms.

The priority tasks include a fundamental improvement in medical services to the population. The point of departure here is the development of health care's material and technical base. The construction of a network of diagnostic centers is being developed on a broad front. Some 35 such centers will be commissioned before the end of the 5-year plan. And a further 115 in the next 5-year plan. The intensive development of cardiac, oncological, dental, and other types of specialized medical aid will bring health care to a qualitatively new standard. By 1995 it is proposed to fully resolve the problem of maternity homes, gynecological consultation services, and children's hospitals and clinics and to provide all children with various types of treatment in sanatoriums and resorts. Measures have been planned to increase the production of medicines, which will make it possible to resolve this problem by 1993.

The speech paid special attention to questions of building up consumer goods production. It was emphasized that the main reasons for the social tension in the country lie in the extreme imbalance in the consumer market, the chronic lag in goods supply behind the population's demand. The main path for saturating the market with goods is the all-around use of the production potential which has already been created, primarily by reorienting existing enterprises and conversion in the defense sector of the economy, and large-scale measures to retool light industry.

Now that the most important aims and ways of achieving them have been defined and the necessary decisions have been taken at the level of the supreme organ of state

power and of the government, the main thing is vigorous, consistent, thoughtful work to implement what has been planned, A.P. Biryukova said.

The city dwellers rightly complain of social adversities. But let's think: Are we really living worse than we work? Where are we to get refrigerators, watches, and clothing if many of the country's collectives do not want to build up their production or accept stepped up plans. Just take Penza Oblast. The RSFSR Council of Ministers has suggested for 1989 a volume of consumer goods production totalling R1.9 billion yet the enterprises have accepted only R1.78 billion, that is R120 million less than planned, although they do have reserves.

We must attentively analyze once again all our opportunities, the speaker stressed. Initiative, conscientious and highly productive labor, strong discipline, organization, and responsibility—those are the main factors of our successful headway.

The talks with working people and visits to enterprises convince me that Penza Oblast is making headway and that there are improvements—that was the opinion expressed by A.P. Biryukova in an interview with a TASS correspondent when she imparted her impressions of the trip.

Positive changes can be seen primarily on the shelves of the food stores, she said. There has been a marked improvement in the population's provision with food. Consumer cooperatives are working well.

Much is being done in the oblast to saturate the market with nonfood goods, although here I must note that the psychology of the enterprise leaders with whom I met attests that there has not yet been any real restructuring here. For instance, enterprises fitted with modern equipment can produce good domestic equipment. They can, but they prefer to make the simplest things. But they must restructure themselves.

We have also made an attentive study in the past few days of the sphere that is health care. It would be possible to set up as an example to many treatment centers the Penza Oblast hospital named for N.N. Burdenko, which made a most favorable impression on me. It is beautifully fitted with medical equipment some of which, to the credit of the Penza people, was produced at local enterprises. Fine medical personnel work here. I want to say frankly that this oblast hospital is in no way inferior to the country's best treatment establishments. And it differs from them probably in that it carefully preserves the traditions laid down with the clinic's very foundation. It even has its own museum with the portraits of all the chief doctors and items about their activity.

The one-picture museum also made an indelible impression on me. It was the first time I had visited such a museum. It is a whole university for the propaganda of

the beautiful world of art among the broad people's masses. I am convinced that such museums, lovingly created by enthusiasts, are needed everywhere.

A.P. Biryukova took part in the all-union conference to improve the organization of trade services for the population. She visited a number of industrial, trade, and consumer services enterprises.

With A.P. Biryukova on her tour of the oblast were F.M. Kulikov, first secretary of the Penza CPSU Oblast Committee, V.K. Doroshenko, chairman of the oblast soviet executive committee, and N.A. Stashenkov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Socioeconomic Department.

Mixed Marriages Provoke Family Murders in Rostov
PM0507110189 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA
in Russian 25 Jun 89 Second Edition p 6

[Own correspondent V. Ogurtsov report under the rubric "Happenings": "Tragedy in a Sleeping Village"]

[Text] Rostov Oblast—The duty room of Rostov Internal Affairs Administration received this report from rural Proletarskiy Rayon late at night. The most experienced militia and prosecutor's office workers were at once roused to answer the urgent alert. However, not even their investigative practice had known more tragic or brutal crimes.

Three dead bodies (two men and a 2-year-old child) and four injured people (three girls and a woman, who later died) were discovered at the same time in the houses of the Lebedevs and the Gavrilins, who lived in the settlement of the "Proletarskiy" State Farm.

"The only factor in common was that both families were based on an interethnic marriage. The wives were sisters representing an ethnic group which professes Islam," V. Kalyugin, oblast deputy prosecutor and chief of the investigation administration, said. "According to the primary data that we have received, it was ascertained on arrival at the scene of the crime that both sisters lived in terror, always acted circumspectly, and feared violence from relatives because of their mixed marriages. Of course, the custom of cruelly punishing women who have 'betrayed the Muslim faith' is dying out, but not even this possibility could be discounted."

That same night instructions were sent to many militia administrations and departments to establish without delay the whereabouts of all the sisters' close and distant relatives and to check everyone's alibi. It turned out that four brothers all live and work within Rostov Oblast, 500 km from Proletarskiy. Rather a long way to go and come back in a night, of course, but, all the same, where were they on that terrible night? The suspects replied to this question with seemingly sincere bewilderment: At home—where else would we be at night?

It is unclear how long the investigation would have dragged on if V. Goncharov, inspector for Zernograd State Automobile Inspectorate, had not stopped a Zhiguli with rather unusual state license plate among the few vehicles still on the road. He could, of course, have disregarded the formalities: The documents were in order, there were no suspicions, so why bring in red tape! But the sergeant acted strictly in accordance with official instructions and thus, it turned out, really facilitated the exposure of a very serious crime.

The vehicle, as it later came to light, belonged to one of the brothers, who had had time to set up a cast-iron alibi. And when they compared the facts, the two brothers who had participated in the crime began one after the other to confess. Just 48 hours had elapsed since the day of the crime.

The investigation is continuing.

Bashkirian Short Wave Radio Resumes Service
LD0507153889 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
0700 GMT 5 Jul 89

[Text] A short-wave Rv-147 radio broadcasting station has come into service in Ufa. To be more precise, it has been restored after a number of years of silence. During the time of stagnation, remembered with sadness, the former Bashkirian leadership calculated that the station had a limited contingent of listeners, only on the edges of the autonomous republic, and therefore its financing was halted. However, the broadcasts of the short-wave station were received not only by residents of Bashkiriya but also by those of other regions of the country as far away as the Far East and even Canada, where there are emigres from Bashkiriya and from where the editorial office had received letters wishing them well.

Today the station is back on the air. It can be heard on the 4,030-khz or 74-meter waveband between 0500 and 1900 Moscow time [0100-1500 GMT]. It completely duplicates the Bashkirian radio program on the medium wavebands as well as certain broadcasts of all-union radio.

Scientific

Major Oil Deposit Discovered in Kalmyk ASSR
LD2007023989 Moscow Television Service
in Russian 1700 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Report by correspondent Ye. Orlov, including interview with V.I. Darmin, chief geologist, and O.P. Velichko, drilling foreman, by Orlov; from the "Vremya" newscast; date and place not given]

[Summary] "Among the economic news is the discovery of a major oil deposit 80 kilometers from Volgograd on the territory of the Kalmyk Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic. Our correspondent gives the details in his report."

[Ye. Orlov] The discovery was made at night and was not filmed for that reason. The remains of the gas brought up along with the first gas was burning when we arrived: it is burnt off for ecological reasons. An oil lake has formed alongside the bore-hole. The delighted prospectors have collected some oil in jars and have found that it is of a high quality.

[V.I. Darmin, chief geologist] The oil is light and of an excellent quality. There is little pitch and there are few asphaltenes in it. There is practically no hydrogen sulfide in it. I think that the oil found at this drilling hole is very valuable for the national economy. [video shows oil pouring easily from a jar]

[Orlov] The experts believe that 500 tonnes of oil can be produced at the well a day. Several other drilling installations are continuing work nearby. Drilling has gone through 5000 meters. There are forecasts that another oil well will be found. If that is so, the Kalmyk Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic may become a new oil extraction center. [video shows oil being pumped up and a laboratory]

[O.P. Velichko, drilling foreman] We have been drilling for our own pleasure, so to speak, and have not gained anything as yet from it apart from promises. It works out that there is no incentive whatsoever for the drilling team.

[Orlov] "Well, what is to be said about this? It's more than just a paradox. If there are no incentives, no calls for people to work better will help matters. It is time for all to master this simple truth, and that includes the Ministry of Geology." [video shows drilling equipment and the site]

Military

Prosecutor Steps Up Fight Against Crime in Military
PM1907161589 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA
in Russian 18 Jul 89 First Edition p 2

[Colonel of Justice L. Smertin report: "At Chief Military Prosecutor's Office"]

[Text] A joint sitting of the Chief Military Prosecutor's Office Collegium and the Moscow District Air Defense Forces Military Council has taken place. It discussed further improving collaboration between the district's command, political organs, staffs, and law-enforcement organs to prevent and eradicate breaches of the law in the forces.

This was the first time at such a level that commanders, political workers, and military jurists jointly discussed and formulated an action program designed to galvanize the struggle against the district's most widespread crimes, incidents, and other breaches of legality.

The reports and speeches also emphasized the need to focus joint attention on the primary links in the Army organism—the regiment and military construction detachment—to improve legal training and legal education, to enhance the role played by the legal aktiv and the public, and to expand glasnost in the struggle against negative phenomena.